The Outlook

MARCH 15, 1922

THE TREATIES IN THE SENATE

OF the treaties which were framed during the Armament Conference, the first to be approved by the Senate was the agreement between the American and Japanese Governments concerning the island of Yap. Insignificant as the island is in size, it is important as a cable and radio station. By the Treaty of Versailles the administration of the island was intrusted to Japan as mandatory; but the United States was not willing to acquiesce in the arrangement without reserving the right to have access to this island for the purposes of assuring means of communication to the Far East. By this Yap Treaty, which was negotiated both before and during the Armament Conference, but not by the Conference itself, the United States secures rights and privileges and exemptions, and provides for certain safeguards to the natives and other residents of the island. This treaty received the approval of the Senate by a vote of 67 to 22. Of the votes against the treaty 19 were Democratic, while 13 Democrats were counted among the Senators voting in the affirmative. Only 3 Republicans voted against it and 54 in its favor.

As soon as the Yap Treaty was disposed of, Senator Lodge, as majority leader, presented the Four-Power Treaty. This provides that the four Powers involved—America, Britain, France, and Japan—shall respect one another's rights in their island possessions and dominions in the Pacific, and that if any dispute arises among themselves or with any outside Power concerning the Pacific they shall meet in conference to see what shall be done. With this treaty was presented a supplementary agreement excluding the mainland of Japan from the scope of the treaty, and a reservation as follows:

> The United States understands that under the statement in the preamble or under the terms of this treaty there is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defense.

This appears to be an instance in which it is necessary to state the obvious. Such a reservation seems to us wholly unnecessary but wholly harmless. The Administration has been convinced that Senators whose votes are necessary for the adoption of the treaty consider this reservation essential. The fact that some newspaper despatches from Japan refer to this treaty as an alliance may have stimulated the demand for the reservation. Some of the arguments against the treaty have been trivial. Such an argument as that the treaty was negotiated in secret and therefore was dangerous can hardly commend itself to any but those who are seeking for the defeat of the treaty on other grounds. One might just as well oppose a bill in Congress because it was drawn up in a Congressman's private office. The terms of the treaty were known before it was adopted, and the reasons for its adoption were stated in public session of the Conference. The real opposition to this Four-Power Treaty comes from those who see that there is no threat in this treaty and believe that it is unsafe to attempt any understanding between nations which is not supported by a threat of force. Strange to say, the opponents of this treaty consist of pacifists as well as jingoes. Of course this treaty has no place in any arrangement for international relations which rests upon the assumption that every nation is a potential enemy of every other nation.

The real danger that would follow if this treaty were defeated is perhaps not yet fully realized by the country. If the American Senate defeats this treaty, it gives virtual notification to Japan and Great Britain that America does not trust them. If the Senate does that, what justification could it possibly give for then reducing the American Republic's armament?

International

EX-GOVERNOR ALFRED SMITH DRIVING A TRUCK OF THE U. S. TRUCKING CORPORATION

Breaking the World's Worst Traffic Jam

By Alfred E. Smith

AN official of the State of Minnesota, who has made a lifelong study of the farms and markets of the Middle West and the Northwest, said to an editor of The Outlook: "The farmers of my region are for the St. Lawrence Waterway, because it will provide them with a direct outlet for their produce."

New York and New Jersey have waked up to the fact that the great port that lies at the mouth of the Hudson has failed to provide these Western farmers with the cheap and direct transportation facilities which they are rightfully demanding, and which the Port of New York, properly organized, could give them. As a matter which concerns the bread and butter of the citizens of New York and New Jersey, these two States have agreed upon a plan for the development of New York Harbor which is of National importance.

This plan will be explained in next week's issue of The Outlook by ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith—"Al" Smith, who won his way from a stall in the Fulton Fish Market of New York City to the Governor's chair at Albany by sheer native ability and integrity.

SHIP SUBSIDIES

COINCIDENT with the plan for reduction of the Navy President Harding has proposed to Congress a plan for increasing our Merchant Marine. He does not suggest a new method for doing this, but a new application of an old method. In a word, he proposes ship subsidies.

His reasons for believing that we must foster a large and successful Merchant Marine may be stated briefly as follows: It is an axiom of commerce that no nation can be successful in industry and commerce that does not sell its commodities in foreign markets, or, in other words, does not maintain an export trade. It is an axiom of history that no nation has long been successful as an exporting nation without building up its own carrying capacity. He might have mentioned as illustrations, although he did not, the Venetian Republic in mediæval and the British Empire in modern times. Shipping is not a local interest. "Commerce on the seas is quite as vital to the great interior as it is to our coast territory." A Merchant Marine, next to the Navy, is the greatest factor in national defense. The European war proved this. In that emergency the Government had to build in great haste and at great cost a Merchant Marine. But experience has shown us

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that Government ownership and operation of merchant ships is wasteful, extravagant, and unprofitable. A Merchant Marine needs "individual initiative, which is the very soul of successful enterprise." But without some kind of aid American ship-owners cannot successfully meet foreign competition, because wages, rations, and working conditions of American seamen are better than those of any other country, and these conditions must not be lowered to competing standards. The only way to solve this problem, President Harding thinks, is to establish a reasonable and carefully guarded system of ship subsidies.

His plan for ship subsidies is, in outline, this: Abandon the idea of imposing discriminatory duties in favor of imports carried in American ships. Take ten per cent of all duties "on imports brought to us in American or foreign bottoms and create therefrom a Merchant Marine fund." Out of this fund, with the addition of certain other marine taxes, subsidies shall be paid to American built and operated ships on a sliding scale according to the speed of the ship. When Government inspection shows that a ship-owner is earning more than ten per cent on his investment annually, his subsidy shall cease and he shall pay back to the fund annually fifty per cent of all profits over ten per cent "until the full amount of subsidy previously received is returned to its source." Subsidized ships shall carry the United States mails, except parcels post, without charge, and shall form a naval reserve. Subsidies on the scale proposed will not reach $15,000,000 the first year, nor are they ever likely to exceed in the largest extension of the system $30,000,000 annually, the President believes. If the system is adopted, the President advises that the Government should sell the huge Merchant Marine it now owns "at prices prevailing in the world market" and completely retire from the shipping business. He believes that the plan which he sets forth and which we have attempted to outline "makes impossible the enrichment of any special interest at public expense, puts an end to the Government assumption of all losses, and leaves to private enterprise the prospective profits of successful management."

Next week we shall print a special article dealing with ship subsidies and state our own views of what is involved in the problem and the President's solution of it.

SOMETHING IN A NAME

A NOTABLE event in the progress of the merit system is found in President Harding's appointment of his new Postmaster-General. Instead of listening to the many voices which have been suggesting now this, now that politician as a desirable head for the position of enormous political patronage, Mr. Harding resolutely set his face against those suggestions and promoted, instead, the First Assistant Postmaster-General, namely, Dr. Hubert Work.

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HUBERT WORK, THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

The praise for Dr. Work's appointment should, in the first place, go to Mr. Hays, who, with the President's approval, selected him as the First Assistant Postmaster-General. Mr. Hays knows how to choose men of efficiency and organizing ability. As Chairman of the Republican National Committee he became associated with Dr. Work, who had been Chairman of the Colorado Republican Committee and who came to Chicago to assist Chairman Hays after the nomination of President Harding. To Dr. Work was given the task of organizing the farmers, and he did this effectively in forty States.

Dr. Work is a native of Pennsylvania, and was educated at the Universities of Pennsylvania and Michigan. For twenty-five years he was a practicing physician in Pueblo, Colorado. During the war the late General Gorgas, Surgeon-General of the Army, selected Dr. Work to be the liaison officer between him and Provost-Marshal General Crowder, with supervision of the medical features of the selective draft. Dr. Work was first commissioned a major, and, later, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. In medicine Colonel Work showed not only distinguished personal ability, but also a marked gift for organization. This is evidenced by the fact that he was long President of the Colorado State Medical Society, the Colorado State Board of Medical Examiners, the Colorado State Board of Health, and the American Medico-Psychological Society. At the time of his nomination last March to be First Assistant Postmaster-General he was the incoming President of the American Medical Association.

When Colonel Work was appointed to his present office, The Outlook declared that his name sounded like an augury for accomplishment. Since then the accomplishment has occurred. Not only has he managed his own special department (the appointment and personnel of postmasters are largely in his charge) to the general admiration and satisfaction of those who know him, but in recent weeks has been carrying most of the load of the Postal Service on his shoulders, as Postmaster-General Hays has been largely away from Washington and Colonel Shaughnessy, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, was one of the mortally injured in the Knickerbocker Theater disaster.

Dr. Work is, we believe, the first physician ever to receive a Cabinet post.

MAKING LABOR UNIONS PLAY FAIR

OPPOSITION to labor unions would have lacked much of the force that it has had if it were not justified in part by abuses to which organized labor has occasionally given its sanction. Among these abuses have been the limitation of output, limitation upon the right of employers to deal in the open market, favoritism, and collusion with contractors in attempts to collect debts. It has not always been possible, and it has never been easy, to hold labor unions responsible for such abuses.

These abuses are now the subject of a consent decree which was signed in Washington recently. It affects over 100,000 members of the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union of America.

A consent decree is not a judicial sentence, but it is an agreement sanctioned by the Court between parties to a dispute, and when it is entered it is admitted by both parties as a just determination of their respective rights. Such a consent decree has been, or is about to be, entered in the United States Court in New York City. Because failure to accept such a decree would mean prosecution and possible imprisonment under a charge of conspiracy, the unions involved were ready to discuss the question with the authorities. Indeed, Attorney-General Daugherty has said that the Department of Justice did not feel justified in undertaking to secure indictments in the case of these union leaders, who had shown every desire to

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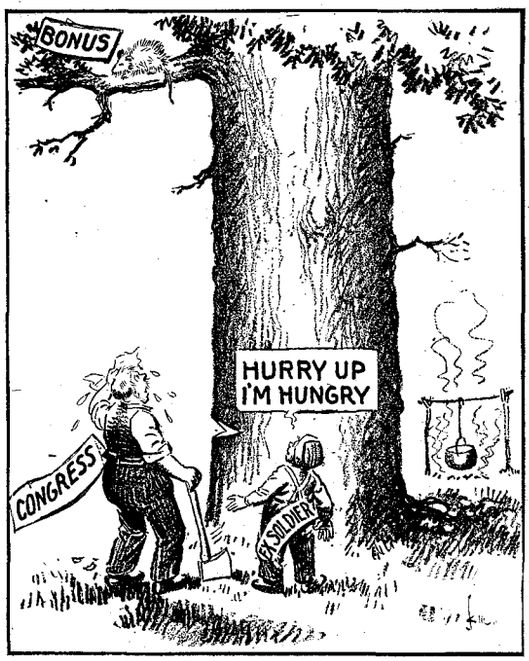
BATE ME SOME AND I WILL PAY YOU SOME AND, AS MOST DEBTORS DO, PROMISE YOU INFINITELY

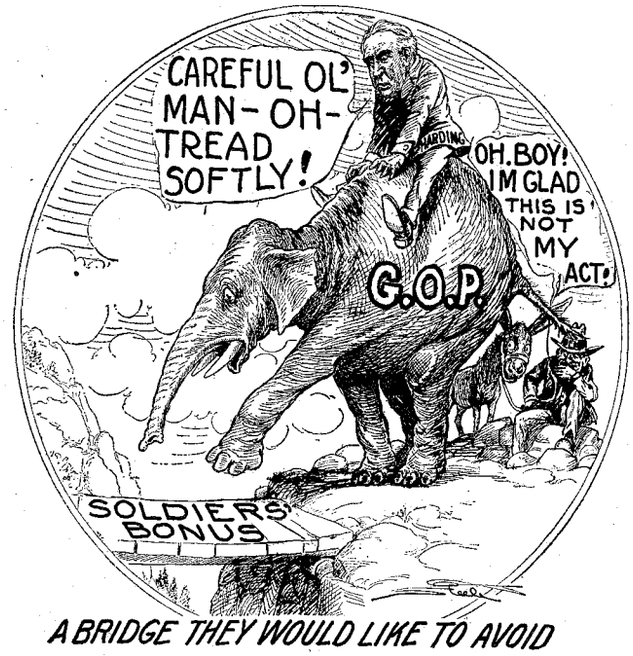
(King Henry IV, Epilogue)

Knott in the Dallas (Texas) News



WONDER IF HE DOESN'T ALMOST WISH HE'D NEVER STARTED AFTER THAT POSSUM?

Steele in the Denver (Colorado) Post


CAREFUL OL' MAN - OH - TREAD SOFTLY!
HARDING
OH, BOY! I'M GLAD THIS IS NOT MY ACT!
G.O.P.
SOLDIERS' BONUS
A BRIDGE THEY WOULD LIKE TO AVOID

From L. D. Tosh, Kansas City, Mo.

Morris for the George Matthews Adams Service

HOW MANY ARE THERE LIKE HIM?

Nelson Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle

OLD MOTHER HUBBARD WENT TO THE CUPBOARD, KNOWING FULL WELL THAT THE CUPBOARD WAS BARE

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co-operate with the Government in checking the abuses.

As a consequence of this decree, the unions involved promise not to conspire to curtail production, or to force payments on questionable claims, or to prevent full service by employees, or to attack those out of favor with the union. Such practices as are common in many labor organizations will now, under this decree, become dangerous. Such rules, for instance, as that a plumber's helper must not ride a bicycle but walk when he goes on an errand, or that a bricklayer must not lay more than a certain number of bricks an hour, or that stone cannot be set by members of the union if the employer has bought it from certain quarries, or that in return for a bonus from an employer the members of a labor union must discriminate against an independent competitor of that employer, or that the members of a labor union will not work on a building because some previous owner has defaulted in payment to some dealer in materials—such rules it will be no longer safe for labor unions to observe.

The most implacable enemy of labor organization could wish for nothing better than the continuance of such abuses. They are the worst obstacles to the progress upward of organized wage-earners. It is altogether to the interest of the wage-earner as well as of the public, to say nothing of the interest of the employer, that these practices cease.

THE MARVEL OF RADIO

THE sudden and rapid expansion of interest in the wireless telephone is shown by a statement of Secretary Hoover, in his address before the Radio Conference which has been in session at the Department of Commerce, that to-day there are about six hundred thousand wireless telephone receiving sets in operation in the United States, whereas a year ago there were less than fifty thousand. It is safe to say that the prime interest of the many thousands of amateurs who have taken up this fascinating subject is not so much in what they receive as in how they receive it; in other words, the variety of methods possible and the constant discovery of new methods and new appliances stimulate the ingenuity of the inventor and experimenter.

When recently the great steamship America talked by wireless telephone with Deal Beach, on the Jersey coast, at a distance of about thirteen hundred and fifty miles, thousands of amateurs, many with inexpensive home-made instruments, heard the Deal Beach end of the talk, and not a few of them (even those who had inexpensive outfits) heard at least the sound of the voices

(C) Harris & Ewing

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DENBY "LISTENING IN" ON HIS WIRELESS TELEPHONE

At the left is Commander Stanford C. Hooper, radio technical expert; at the right is Captain Samuel W. Bryant, Director of Naval Communications

speaking on the America; when the America was within three hundred and fifty miles of shore, the conversation from both sides was startlingly clear to these same amateurs. Not much privacy in this form of telephoning!

Mr. Hoover in the same address touched on the question of Governmental control, and said that this was one of the few cases where sentiment was unanimous in its desire for more regulation. Chiefly, of course, he meant control over wireless sending. There is real danger of the air being clogged, so to speak—that is, of undue interference with really important Governmental naval and commercial business. Mr. Hoover said:

> Obviously, if ten million telephone subscribers are crying through the air for their mates they will never make a junction; the ether will be filled with frantic chaos, with no communication of any kind possible. In other words, the wireless telephone has one definite field, and that is for spread of certain predetermined material of public interest from central stations.

This brings up the whole question of broadcasting. So far, the entertainments given under the auspices of the companies most interested in the sale of radio apparatus have been uneven in quality, with the average excellence not high. The field is only beginning to be developed. Broadcasting is in its infancy. Even now "listeners in" may hear sermons from Protestant ministers or Jewish rabbis, with accompanying church music; may hear "Bedtime Stories" told to children, with delightful personal talks to individual children by name; may hear talks on health, traffic, Americanization, and dozens of other topics; and may listen to vocal and instrumental music in which at present the jazz and classical elements mingle oddly. But in New York and elsewhere there are under preparation broadcasting stations which promise far better entertainment and variety. How do the promoters of these entertainments get their money back? The answer at present is that the managers are companies which make and sell the apparatus. With the new, big broadcasting stations it is probable that they will sell more expensive apparatus to those who want to get the service properly.

Another element of this new interest is the fact that it is stirring up a spirit of invention and scientific study. From this may at any time come inventions of incalculable value to science and to business. Experiment breeds invention. It is said that something like the sum of two million dollars has been invested by amateurs within one hundred miles of New York City for apparatus ranging in price from $15 to $250. Nearly all of them are changing and improving their apparatus almost from day to day. It is stated also that public radio pay stations using the wireless telephone will be put in operation if Governmental permits can be obtained. The whole question of control and regulation is in a confused state, but it is hoped that something practical and reasonable will be evolved from the Conference just held.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE GLEE CLUB CONTEST

CARNEGIE HALL, in New York City, was filled on the occasion of an intercollegiate meet on the evening of March 4. At most intercollegiate contests the assemblage consists of spectators. In this case the assemblage consisted of listeners. Ten college glee clubs competed for a prize. The judges were three of the best-known musicians in the country—Walter Damrosch, Henry Hadley, and George W. Chadwick. All three are composers, and all three are conductors. The contestants consisted of the glee clubs of Amherst College, Columbia University, Dartmouth College, Harvard University, New York University, Pennsylvania State College, Princeton University, University of Pennsylvania, Wesleyan University, and Yale University.

The meet, if athletic terms are permissible, consisted of three events: the light song, the prize song, and the college song.

Each glee club sang in turn what was called a light song, of its own selection. The song selected had to be submitted to the corporation controlling the contest before the first of last December, and had to be of sufficiently high musi-

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cal standard to meet with acceptance. In this group of songs there were two compositions by Dudley Buck sung by Pennsylvania State and Wesleyan, respectively: "Lo, How a Rose" from the thirteenth century, sung by the University of Pennsylvania; two old English songs sung by Harvard and Princeton, respectively; Gounod's "Salutaris Hostia" sung by Columbia; German's "Rolling Down to Rio" sung by Amherst; a serenade by Haydn sung by New York University; Bullard's "Winter Song" sung by Dartmouth; and Othegraven's "Hand Organ Man" sung by Yale.

The prize song was Bantock's "Give a Rouse," sung ten times in ten different ways by the ten clubs in succession.

Then the college songs were sung, each club singing a characteristic song of its own college.

There was no question of the general superiority of the Harvard Club over the rest. Compared, however, with the first contest, which was held in May, 1914, in which the competitors were the clubs of Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, and Pennsylvania, this contest was close. In particular, Princeton's singing of the old English song "John Peel" and Yale's singing of the spirited "Hand Organ Man" deserve commendation. Amherst's club gave a good account of itself in the first and last groups. The Harvard Club had the distinct advantage of experience and fine training. Some Harvard graduates deplore the fact that it has abandoned the singing of what are contemptuously and aptly called "rah, rah songs;" but the members of the Harvard Glee Club will never want to go back to the cheap and obvious music that used to entertain audiences of the college glee club concerts. Indeed, the Harvard Club has proved to be one of the best choral societies in existence, and met successfully last summer the test of a European tour.

There is yet much room for improvement in the third group of songs. Three or four of the college songs—notably Dartmouth's, Pennsylvania State's, Princeton's, Wesleyan's, and New York University's—were distinctly inferior musically. Dartmouth's was a succession of barber-shop chords, and others were little better. Yale's "Mother of Men" and Columbia's "Alma Mater" were musically respectable, and Harvard's "Up the Street" was distinctly interesting as well as lively. Best of all was Amherst's jovial tribute to Lord Jeffrey Amherst.

According to the rules of the contest, the songs were judged on a scale of 100, 30 points being the highest possible score for the light song, 50 for the prize song, and 20 for the college song. There being three judges, the total scale was 300. On this scale Harvard received the prize with 289 points, and Yale 266, with honorable mention. All the participants were undergraduates.

There have been applicants for admission to these contests from various parts of the country—more than could be accommodated in a single performance. The plan is to zone the country and let the sectional winners participate in the National competition.

The University Glee Club of New York City, consisting of college graduates, donated the cup which was given as a prize and sang while the judges were in consultation; and at the close of the contest all the clubs united in a rousing performance of the old Dutch "Prayer of Thanksgiving."

MR. OSBORN VS. MR. BRYAN

Mr. Bryan's article on evolution, which appeared in the New York "Times" of Sunday, February 26, drew forth a reply on the following week from Mr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Osborn pays a frank tribute to the sincerity of Mr. Bryan and recognizes fully the influence which Mr. Bryan has upon many people of devout religious faith. Mr. Osborn says:

> Large audiences have listened to him in all parts of the Union with deep interest, and on the members of the Kentucky Legislature he made so profound an impression that this body by only a very narrow vote missed the exclusion of evolutionary teaching in all the schools of the State.

Mr. Osborn sets a quotation from Mr. Bryan's statement at the head of his own presentation of a theory of evolution which he interprets as indicating that Mr. Bryan is "open to conviction:"

> The real question is, Did God use evolution as his plan? If it could be shown that man, instead of being made in the image of God, is a development of beasts we would have to accept it, regardless of its effect, for truth is truth and must prevail.

Willingness to accept evidence tending to the modification of one's own religious belief is not necessarily a modern phenomenon. Mr. Osborn quotes a passage from St. Augustine which would indicate that the great theologian of the fifth century was more advanced in liberality towards science than many present-day defenders of literal interpretation of the Bible. St. Augustine wrote:

> It very often happens that there is some question as to the earth or the sky, or the other elements of this world, . . . respecting which one who is not a Christian has knowledge derived from most certain reasoning or observation, and it is very disgraceful and mischievous and of all things to be carefully avoided, that a Christian speaking of such matters as being according to the Christian Scriptures, should be heard by an unbeliever talking such nonsense that the unbeliever perceiving him to be as wide from the mark as east from west can hardly restrain himself from laughing.

It is indeed hard to understand why people should regard a development of our understanding of the processes of creation as a negation of the significance of the act of creation. Apparently, if Mr. Bryan were to be convinced of the truth of the theory of evolution his whole house of religion would come tumbling about his ears. It is this phase of his attitude towards the theory of evolution which is most incomprehensible to those who have accepted its general conclusions.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT

The recent statement by the British Prime Minister in Parliament relating to the future of Egypt must be interpreted with due regard to actual conditions in Egypt—past, present, and future. England never has desired to absorb Egypt as an integral part of the British dominions. During the war, when Turkey, Egypt's nominal suzerain, was fighting the Allies, England naturally assumed closer control over Egypt than she had done before. Now her intention, as evidenced by Lloyd George's statement, is to give Egypt such powers of self-government as are consistent with world security and the safety of world commerce in the East and a peaceful state in Egypt itself.

Both in this address by the Prime Minister and in a Declaration to Egypt, issued officially and simultaneously, it is stated that the British Protectorate over Egypt is terminated and Egypt declared to be an independent sovereign state, and that martial law will be withdrawn as soon as the Egyptian Government passes an act of indemnity. But it was also stated that the *status quo* will remain intact until satisfactory agreements have been made between England and Egypt as to the security of the communications of the British Empire (that is, chiefly the Suez Canal), the defense of Egypt against any kind of foreign aggression, the protection of foreign interests in Egypt, and security for British interests in the Sudan. Great weight was laid by Mr. Lloyd George, in expounding these necessary conditions, on the fact that the matter was one between Great Britain and Egypt, in which no other countries have a right to interfere.

In Egypt, as in India, it is natural that there should exist a body of theo-

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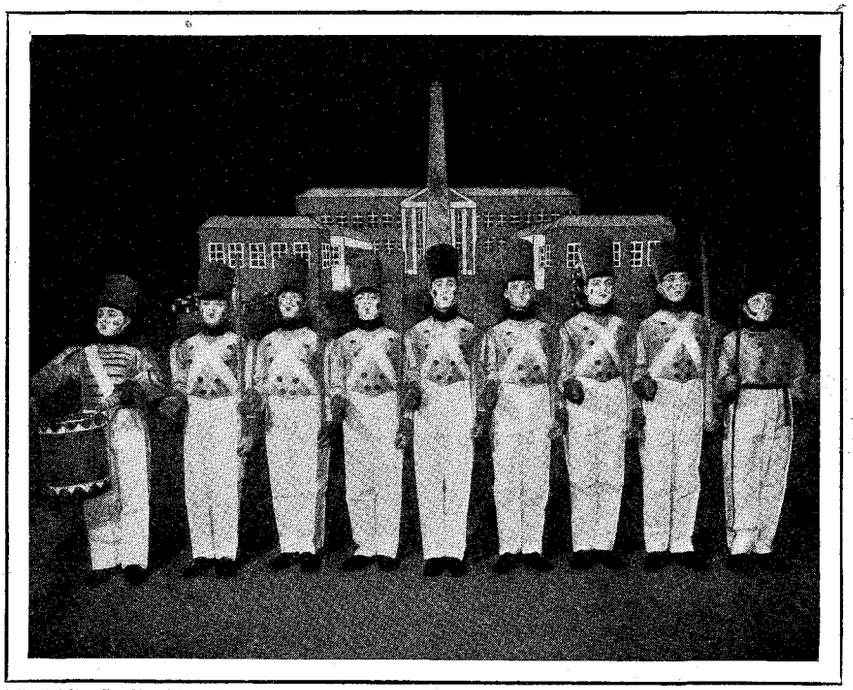

(C) White Studio, New York

THE PARADE OF THE WOODEN SOLDIERS, IN BALIEFF'S "CHAUVE-SOURIS," AT THE FORTY-NINTH STREET THEATER, NEW YORK CITY

retical Nationalists who clamor for independence immediately. If it is unwise, as we believe, for the United States to give independence to the Philippines at the present time, much more is that unwisdom evident in Egypt and India. Great progress has been made in Egypt's own prosperity and development under British advice and superintendence, and this, and the enormous importance of holding open and safe England's communication with the East, are sufficient and conclusive reasons for fair and just oversight by England over Egypt, provided that the interests of the people and their development as rapidly as possible into self-government are borne in mind. It is proposed to regularize the conditions of British assistance to Egypt rather than to abolish it. Proposals made by Lord Curzon to this end were rejected by Egyptian leaders, not all of them of the irreconcilable type. Now the task has been placed in the hands of Lord Allenby, and a new Egyptian Cabinet has been formed, while Zaiglull (sometimes spelled Zaghlool) Pasha has been sent out of Egypt.

Field Marshal Allenby, after his capture of Jerusalem, displayed rare tact and ability in dealing with Eastern questions. Now he appears to have averted a serious crisis in Egypt. With the armistice, the British Government was there confronted by the full force of the Pan-Islamic upheaval, fanned to fever heat by the students of the great Moslem university at El Azhar, led by Zaiglull Pasha, a graduate and ex-Minister of Education. The forcible eviction of the European from Egypt—for this was the real issue—and the resumption of the former Ottoman satrap rule would have meant the end of the prosperous, irrigated, healthy, and archæological Egypt which thousands of Americans visit annually, anticipating neither violence, plague, nor any other disorder. For international as well as domestic reasons, an Egypt so evacuated would have been an Egypt in the maelstrom of its own dissensions and of European rivalries and hatreds.

Under the circumstances, it is perhaps fortunate that, in refusing to co-operate with Lord Allenby, Zaiglull Pasha revealed so clearly his own personal ambition. It was not only with the British that this Nationalist leader declined to make terms. He was equally jealous of Adly Pasha, and, indeed, of any Egyptian statesman prepared to carry on the Government, and his position was thus similar to that of De Valera in Ireland, whose activities threaten the Free State. Lord Allenby gave Zaiglull Pasha plenty of rope. From his exile in Malta he was recalled. He was permitted full liberty to put his case in London and Paris. And when he returned to Egypt British troops were held to barracks while the populace greeted their hero. Allenby recognized, however, that Zaiglull was made of the metal which rang false in Enver Bey at Constantinople, and, forty years ago, in the redoubtable Arabi Pasha, who, at Alexandria, provoked intervention. Zaiglull, like Arabi, might have been the dictator of his country, but never its savior. When, therefore, Zaiglull advocated boycotts and other subversive measures, he was exiled a second time; this time to Ceylon. The man whom a million had just acclaimed thus disappeared from the scene, leaving Allenby more popular than before.

Like Lord Milner, who had also studied conditions on the spot, Allenby was convinced that sufficient protection could be afforded to Egypt without any formal Protectorate. Even with the Protectorate, the foreign garrison is only about five thousand British troops, who, in the main, police the Canal. In the whole of the once wild Sudan there is but a regiment of the British army. It is not a military occupation that Egypt needs, but a steadying and sympathetic touch.

With the Protectorate abolished, Allenby has found it possible, through the Sultan of Egypt, to secure a Constitutional Cabinet of Egyptian statesmen. An elected Assembly is to be called to settle matters still in dispute. Broadly, what has to be arranged is, first, a sound management of finance, and, secondly, an equitable system of law both for foreigners resident in the country and for the ever-voiceless *fellahîn*, or peasantry.

Even an autonomous Egyptian Government will need the help of European officials. The whole of the foreign trade, of the railways, of the irrigation, of the finance, whether governmental or not, is to-day, and has always been—in fact if not in form—dependent upon outside initiative. Lord Allenby has thus reverted to the original status of Lord Cromer when he resided in Egypt, not as High Commissioner, but merely as Consul-General. He will advise. He will suggest. He will dissuade. But it seems almost certain that *suaviter in modo* will succeed to *fortiter in re*.

THE BAT THEATER OF MOSCOW

IN the midst of the agonizing cries of destruction, starvation, and death that are coming out of Russia and filling the world with foreboding it is a happy surprise to have a group of Russian artists bring a message of amiability, gayety, and good humor to this country. That is what the members of the Théâtre de la Chauve-Souris, or Bat Theater, of Moscow have been doing recently in New York. The enthusiastic audiences that have been crowding nightly into the Forty-ninth Street Theater have learned that the adjective Russian is not always to be associated with violence, terror, and somber despair. In that respect these Muscovite actors are performing a patriotic service

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for their suffering country, as well as putting, we hope, something besides worthless paper rubles in their purses, which have been emptied of real money by the Bolshevists.

The Bat Theater has had a curious history. Some of the actors and actresses of the internationally famous Art Theater of Moscow, finding that they could not give expression to their gifts for the lighter side of comedy on a stage devoted to serious dramatic art, used to meet after the play in a cellar room—a kind of *Rathskeller*—and indulge in vaudeville "stunts" of their own devising and for their own amusement. They were so successful that the public clamored for admittance, and thus was founded the Bat Theater. The Russian word for Bat—in French *Chauve-Souris*—was selected as the name of the enterprise, we suppose, because the players, before their great public success was achieved, flitted about late at night in a dark and half-abandoned basement. The Bat Theater became one of the institutions of Moscow, and the company made periodical visits to Vienna and Berlin, where crowded audiences greeted them in spite of the fact that Russian is as unknown a tongue to the Viennese or the Prussians as it is to Americans. But that makes no difference to the audience, for these players appeal to the universal sense of melody, rhythm, color, and comedy.

The Bat Theater players were dispersed by the Bolshevist revolution, and many of them fled as refugees to Paris, where they were stranded—literally "on their uppers." It occurred to one of them, their present managing director, Mr. Balieff, that they might reassemble and try to gain a livelihood by introducing the Bat Theater to Parisians. The plan succeeded. What must have seemed to these refugees, without a home or country, like an irretrievable disaster has turned into a piece of good fortune. For, after taking the theatrical world of Paris and London by storm, they have now come to America and are meeting with equal success here.

These Russian players deserve success because they have shown that slap-stick buffoonery is not an essential element of comedy—even of farcical comedy. Their performance consists of a series of detached vaudeville acts—pantomime, dancing, singing, and two or three burlesques. The American idea of such a programme is a huge stage with a hundred performers and dizzy mechanical effects. The Russian idea—or rather, perhaps, the idea of these Russians—is a small stage, a dozen performers, and the simplest scenic arrangements.

Simplicity, spontaneity, and delicacy in color, form, rhythm, and motion are qualities of dramatic representation that every now and then are revealed to us by artists who have had their training on the other side of the Atlantic. It is difficult to say just what adjective should be applied to this kind of stagecraft. It is not Latin, although Duse had it; nor Gallic, although Coquelin and Gilibert were masters of it; nor British, although Albert Chevalier and Sir Harry Lauder are to be numbered among its delightful exponents; nor Celtic, although Lady Gregory's Irish Players, and more recently the Dublin company that acted "The White-Headed Boy," employed it; nor Slavic, although now Balieff and his colleagues are displaying it. Whatever it may be called and whatever language may be its vehicle, it is recognizable at sight and always evokes, as in the case of these admirable Russian players, a quick and appreciative response.

THE AFFAIR OF SENATOR NEWBERRY

WE have received two letters taking issue with our interpretation of the controversy which began with the nomination of Truman H. Newberry for the Senatorship from Michigan and his subsequent election, continued with accusations which were brought against Mr. Newberry and others in court, resulting first in their conviction and afterwards in their release, and became most tense in the debate in the Senate which preceded the vote that confirmed Mr. Newberry's title to his Senatorship. One of these letters comes from Michigan, the other from Illinois. The writer of the letter from Michigan makes charges which are not proved. The writer of the letter from Illinois condemns The Outlook's position, as does our Michigan reader, but he confines himself to facts as brought out in the trial.

To our reader in Illinois we give here more space than we took in stating the case. We follow his letter with some comments of our own.

I

GOODELL & MILLARD,
Civil Engineers,
Beardstown, Illinois.

I HAVE been awaiting with interest your comment on the Newberry matter. On receipt of your issue of 25th January, 1922, wherein you state your position under the caption "Political Publicity Direct and Indirect," my interest has changed to astonishment.

Paragraph 2 of your comment says: "Comparison between the Lorimer case and the Newberry case has been made, but in the question at issue the divergence is very great." That is true of course; no one will dispute the fact that Lorimer was a rough worker, or that the Newberry conspirators lacked neither funds nor finesse.

Paragraph 3 states that: "Mr. Newberry, on the other hand, has been identified with sound and wholesome political influences and his career has been of great public service." You refer presumably to his short term as Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Roosevelt, during a period of profoundest peace; to his service in a very desirable berth during the World War at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and to his greatest service as a Republican majority of one vote in the United States Senate; thus enabling Senator Lodge and a few other malcontents to organize the Senate for the purpose of upsetting Woodrow Wilson. I do not recall any outstanding service by Mr. Newberry as Secretary of the Navy, or as a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy; he did his duty in all probability, the same as thousands of other men have done and will continue to do in positions of like responsibility. As former Vice-President Marshall put it, "Yes, the Republican majority in the Senate actually exists; it is now out on bond."

Paragraph 5 states that: "To set an arbitrary limit for the expenditure of money for elections is to create a crime where no moral wrong is necessarily involved, and it was a relief to many reasonable students of public affairs to find that this law which was based on an arbitrary distinction proved on another ground to be unconstitutional." I judge from the above that your view is that there can be no limit to money spent in campaigns, so long as it is not directly spent to buy votes. Looking back a little way, you will perhaps recall that General Wood and Frank Lowden both effectually took themselves off the list as prospective candidates for the Presidency by following that line of reasoning. Even the most stand-pat element of the "Old Guard" did not dare to nominate either of these men, when the prospect of a Republican walkover with any kind of a candidate was the brightest in years; because they knew the two men had both spent money like drunken sailors, either directly

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or through the medium of their friends. If it is wrong to arbitrarily set a limit to campaign expenditures, how is a man of outstanding ability but no means to aspire to office? Will he have to have his wealthy friends create a pool to finance his campaign and then when a winner say to them in effect, "Now, gentlemen, you will kindly charge your expenditures in this matter to your disinterested public service account and don't come to me for anything; it is understood you supported me only from motives of the highest patriotism. I am under no obligation to you whatever. Your service was to the State, not to me as an individual." All of which is most beautiful, but not human nature. Every man will feel under obligation to those helping him. Those helping him expect him to feel that way and expect him to do them a good turn when the opportunity comes.

In paragraph 6 you try the plaintiff instead of the defendant. This does very well with a jury sometimes, particularly if the judge, contrary to the rules of evidence, permits this sort of testimony to go in.

In paragraph 7 you say: "The excessive use of money in politics is a real danger to which no observer of modern democracy can be indifferent; but the effort to prevent that evil by arbitrary law, which gives a monopoly to the candidate on whose behalf money is used lavishly, provided it is used indirectly, is not in the public interest." There are one or two things about the preceding which are not clear. No one knows better than you that Newberry and Ford are both millionaires and both automobile manufacturers. They are therefore business rivals, as well as political opponents. Neither could by any possibility have a "monopoly" of publicity; that is utter nonsense. In effect you say, "It is wrong to spend too much money in politics, but it is also wrong to limit the expenditure by law, because every now and then some soft-head with money pops up who has no business being in office; and unless we can loosen up so as to head him off, our cake is dough." This is merely another way of stating the old Jesuit doctrine that "The end justifies the means."

I have been so unfortunate during the past twenty-two years as to have spent a considerable part of my time in court as a witness in various matters, though, parenthetically, I have never been a principal in litigation; my observation, therefore, has been unbiased. I have noticed one thing above all else. Whenever a lawyer has a client whose case is shaky, the last thing he does is to put that man in the witness chair to testify for himself. He sometimes does it as a desperate chance. Did Mr. Newberry testify in his own behalf? He did not. Did he defend his good name in the United States Senate? He did after being told his case was lost otherwise. What was his defense? That he was horrified to find his "friends" had spent a lot of money without his knowledge or consent; it must be, therefore, that he didn't read the Michigan papers and so see his own political advertisements, or else he must have thought, if he read them, that the papers were using acres of space in his behalf for nothing. Did Mr. Newberry refuse to accept the benefit derived from this unauthorized campaign made by his friends? He did not. Did he resign his seat in the Senate like a man, and say to the people of this country, I believe I am justly entitled to my Senatorship, but, the issue having been raised, I am willing to go back to the people of my State and have them say whether or not I am a fit man to represent them as their Senator? He did not. Have the people of Michigan signified their approbation of his conduct? They have to this extent; that in the Republican landslide of 1918 in that State, which went Republican by approximately 150,000, Mr. Newberry received a plurality of approximately 4,000 votes. That is Mr. Newberry's record. If you choose to indorse his record and his way of doing things, you are entitled to your opinion. There is one court, however, in which he has not yet been tried, and that is, the court of the American people. I hope to see him the Republican candidate for President. I am curious to see how he fares when we all have a chance to have our say.

A. D. MILLARD.

4 February, 1922.

II

BRIEFLY, the facts in the case to which Mr. Millard refers are as follows:

During the war in Europe and before America entered it, Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, advocated peace at practically any price. He employed his ample means in propagating his doctrine. He carried on a great advertising campaign to spread abroad his own political doctrines. He did not organize any new political party or carry on what is generally recognized as a party campaign. He had no party committee, no party funds, no party platform; but by means of this publicity he made of himself, whether he willed it or not, a great political power. How much money he spent in doing this we have no means, and we know nobody who has means, of knowing. The advertising that he did was not commercial advertising. Undertaken, we have no doubt, with the best intentions of serving what he regarded as the public interests, it was purely for the promulgation of his ideas with regard to national policies of government, and the effect of this advertising was primarily, if not solely, political.

When the time came for the parties to select candidates for the Senatorial election of 1918, Mr. Ford ran in both Democratic and Republican primaries, and in each case purported to represent the principle of the party whose nomination he was seeking. In Michigan nominations for the office of United States Senator are made in popular primaries, and the man who has means of getting his doctrines or his platform before the voters has of course a great advantage. By reason of his publicity campaigns Mr. Ford had this advantage already, and had no occasion to further his candidacy by advertising during the political campaign itself.

To oppose Mr. Ford for the Republican nomination it was necessary to appeal to the Republican voters. The law in Michigan limits the amount of money which a candidate for office may spend to half the yearly salary of the office. The Michigan statute, however, specified certain purposes for which no money limit was made, among them advertising. There was also a Federal statute limiting the amount of money which a candidate might spend in a Federal election. On behalf of Mr. Newberry, who was then serving in the war as a naval commander, a committee spent about two hundred thousand dollars, largely for advertising the political doctrines for which their candidate stood, which were contrary to the pacifist theories of Mr. Ford.

Mr. Newberry was nominated in the Republican primaries and won the election. He was tried for violating the Federal statute.

During the trial the charges of corrupt use of the money spent were thrown out of court. Mr. Newberry and a number of his associates were convicted in the court of first instance of a conspiracy to spend more than $3,750 in the primary election; but on appeal they were released by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that Congress had no Constitutional power to control primaries, and that, even if the law were Constitutional, the construction which the trial judge gave the law and under which alone a verdict could have been obtained was so erroneous that in the interest of justice the verdict could not be allowed to stand.

Mr. Newberry therefore took his seat in the Senate, but his right to that seat was promptly called into question. Each house of Congress has Constitutional

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power to determine the qualifications of its own members; it can exercise that right without reference to the decisions of a court. The Senate therefore had the political right, even though Mr. Newberry was acquitted, to declare his seat vacant. In a vote which was largely determined by partisan considerations, although there were some Republicans who voted against Mr. Newberry, the Senate declared Mr. Newberry entitled to his seat.

Although the Senate has the legal power to exclude a member without any reasons, or on purely arbitrary grounds, it is held accountable for the exercise of this right in the court of public opinion. The question is whether the Senate had sufficient reason to go behind the decision of the court and say that Mr. Newberry, although acquitted, was not such a man, or had not been elected in such a way, as to be entitled to confidence as a public servant.

To exclude Mr. Newberry on the ground that the money spent for his election was corruptly used would have been an unwarranted exercise of the Senate's power. The charges of corruption were not proved; the exclusion of Mr. Newberry because of unproved charges would have been an act of injustice. Senator Kenyon, who has since been appointed a judge and who opposed the seating of Mr. Newberry, indicated in a speech that his opposition was not on the ground of any moral turpitude on the part of Mr. Newberry, but because of the corrupting influence of the use of large amounts of money in elections. What constitutes corruption we shall not here undertake to discuss. It took the better part of a page for Mr. Kenyon and Mr. Spencer to argue whether it was corrupt to hire a boy to distribute circulars on behalf of a candidate. No newspaper has any duty to circulate unproved accusations, and we cannot print letters that bring against Mr. Newberry accusations thrown out of the court.

It is alleged that the amount of money spent in advertising tended to corrupt the public press of Michigan. This is a charge that we resent. The use of money for particular advertising may be corrupt, and it may not be. It depends upon the facts proved in each individual case. To assume that newspapers were corrupted by such expenditure as Mr. Newberry's committee made is not to bring a charge against Mr. Newberry, it is to bring a most insulting accusation against the American press in general. It is one which we think is wholly without foundation.

The sole issue in the Newberry case is this simple one: Was the amount of money spent in the course of Mr. Newberry's primary campaign so great as to destroy public confidence in Mr. Newberry as a public servant?

III

We have no apology or palliation to offer for political corruption, for we regard political corruption as very near to being treason to the State.

We do not discuss Mr. Newberry's character or his service to the country, although we do not think that there is any force in the slur upon Mr. Newberry as doing "such duty as thousands of other men have done and will continue to do." We do not believe that a man accused should be regarded as guilty because he exercises his right to decide whether he shall speak in defense of himself or let his friends speak for him, and if he speaks, to decide when he shall speak. There is ample precedent for innocent men unjustly accused keeping silence.

Whether Mr. Newberry would have done better to resign his seat and stand for election again may be the subject of debate. That, however, is not the question at issue. That he refused to do this is no ground for forcing him out of the Senate.

Neither the payment nor the receipt of money for political service is of itself corruption; if the service is a legitimate service, men are entitled to be paid for performing it. The evil of corruption in free government consists in substituting the power of wealth for the exercise of free will. The vote is the record of the will of the people. Whatever money is spent to enlighten that will and to secure the recording of that will at the polls cannot be called corruptly used. Such money may be spent extravagantly, wastefully, hurtfully; and it may be wise to limit the amount for the sake of keeping public expenditure within bounds; but it is wrong to charge with corruption those who spend money for the purpose, not of misrepresenting, but of informing and recording the public will.

Political advertising is legitimate to secure and purchase space in public print for the dissemination of arguments on behalf of candidates and parties, and is no more corrupting than to purchase space for printing arguments for any other object. The same danger that inheres in political advertising inheres in all other advertising. The purchase of the expression of editorial opinion is corrupting. The purchase of advertising space of itself is not. We have no means of knowing whether Mr. Ford spent more money for the purpose of advertising his political views than Mr. Newberry or not. We can say that his political advertising was very much more widespread than Mr. Newberry's because it extended into other parts of the country than Michigan. It was political advertising pure and simple; it was a direct appeal to the readers of newspapers to support Mr. Ford's views on issues of public policy. The main difference between the two kinds of advertising was that the advertising on behalf of Mr. Newberry was openly advertising in behalf of a candidate, while the advertising on the part of Mr. Ford was not acknowledged to be such, and consequently Mr. Newberry's advertising was accounted for and Mr. Ford's was not.

We have made no charges against Mr. Ford. We do not think that Mr. Ford's advertising was in any way corrupt or corrupting. We do not think that the fact that Mr. Ford spent a large amount of money advertising his political views corrupted the newspapers, as some supporters of Mr. Ford apparently think Mr. Newberry's advertising did. We believe that the evil in the use of money in politics consists, not in the amount of money used, but in the way it is used. The very fact that the old method of nominations has been supplanted by popular primaries makes the use of money more necessary than ever in campaigns; if those who are going to make nominations are to be well informed as to the policies advocated by the various candidates, it is necessary for the candidates to spend money in the legitimate business of informing them.

If men are to be adjudged guilty of corruption because they spend money openly in political advertising, then the man without means will be prevented from going to his friends and his supporters and securing from them the funds that are to set his views before the people, while the rich man can make himself known extensively outside of political campaigns and profit by his advertising without being called to account.

To believe that a man can receive financial support in meeting the necessary expenses of a political campaign without incurring obligation to treat the office to which he is elected as a means for paying personal debts is to believe what has been proved over and over again. Mr. Millard says that this is most beautiful, but not human nature. If it is not human nature, there is no use in undertaking to carry on self-government honestly.

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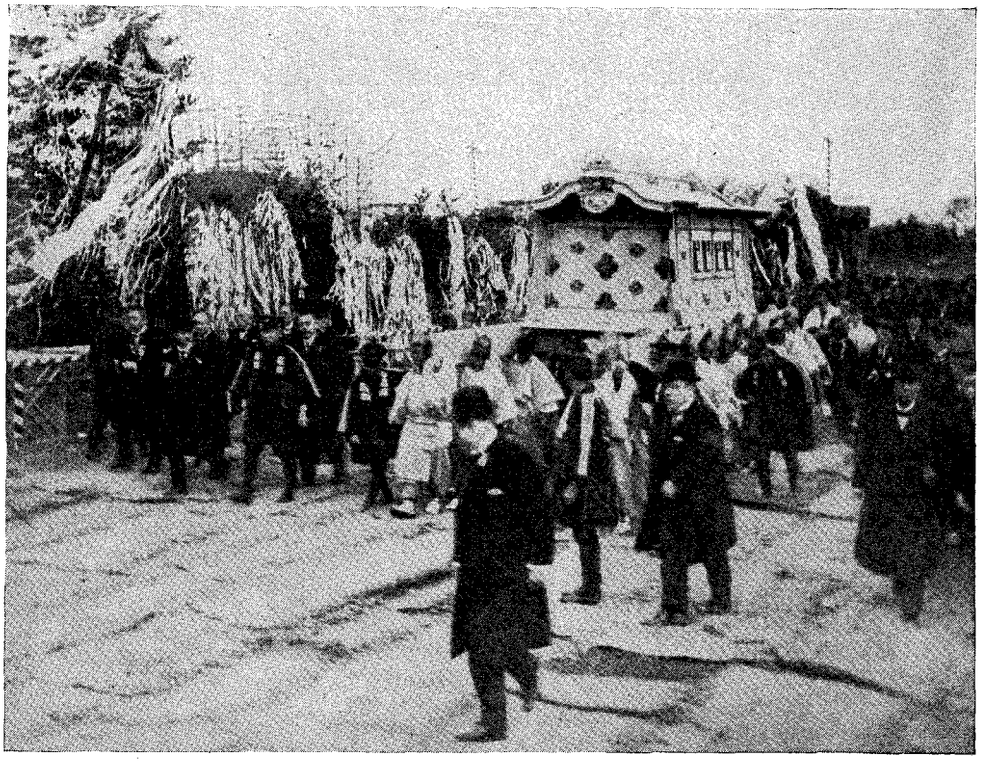
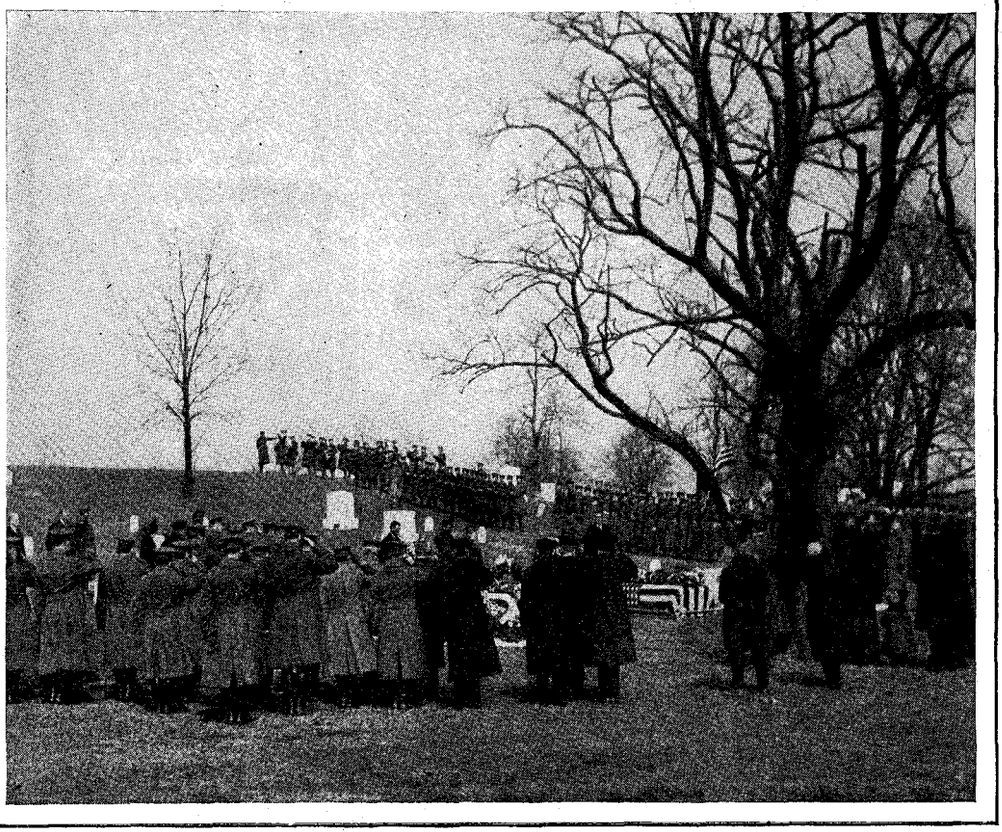
LAST HONORS OF THE EAST AND WEST



Kadel & Herbert

THE REMAINS OF MARQUIS OKUMA ARRIVING AT HIBIYA PARK, TOKYO, JAPAN, WHERE ELABORATE CEREMONIES WERE HELD



International

THE MILITARY BURIAL OF VICTIMS OF THE ROMA DISASTER, AT ARLINGTON CEMETERY, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

The burial of these men, Major Walter H. Vautsmeier, Captain Dale Marby, Master Sergeant James Murray, and Staff Sergeant Lee Harris, took place in the presence of a host of comrades of the dead men, with Major-General Patrick of the Air Service at their head

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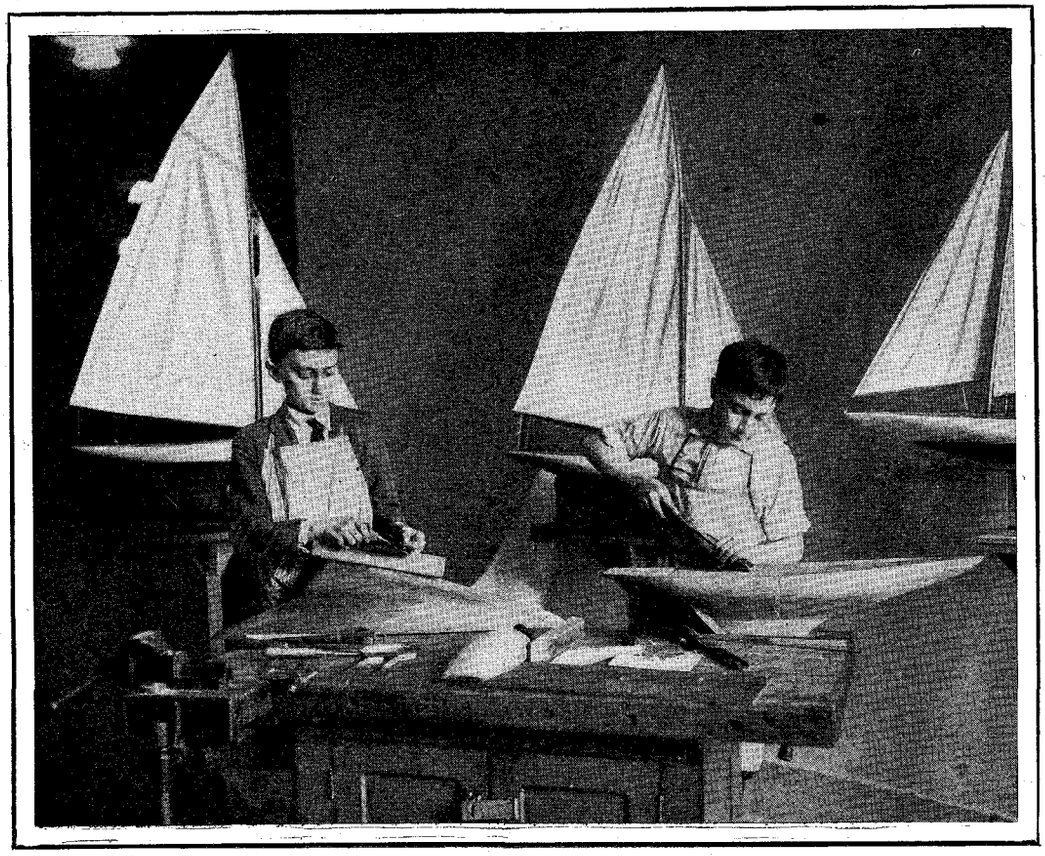
CHILDREN OF THE METROPOLIS

TWO SHIP-BUILDERS WHO ARE NOT ASKING FOR A FEDERAL SUBSIDY

These boys, William Sager, thirteen years of age (left), and Ira Purdy, twelve years, who learned their trade in the public schools of the metropolis, are seen at their work-bench in the Annual Motor Boat Show at Grand Central Palace in New York City. They built and rigged the miniature yachts that are in the picture



Wide World Photos

Kadel & Herbert

NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN UNDERGOING THE SCHICK DIPHTHERIA TEST

The test is performed by making a tiny injection in the skin of the child's arm. If a red spot appears at this point in a few days, the child is regarded as not immune to diphtheria and receives further treatment. If, following the first injection, the spot does not appear, the child is regarded as immune. The photograph shows Dr. Zingher, of the Research Department of the New York Board of Health, applying the Schick test

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THE CRUCIFIERS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

III.—THE AMBITIOUS ECCLESIASTIC

AMBITION (that is, the love of power) is a less sordid vice than avarice (that is, the love of acquisition), but it is more subtle in its development and more perilous to others in its results. Avarice isolates its victim. Ambition is a group vice; for power can be obtained by one only as he shares its exercise with others. No autocrat can be the father of a million children. He cannot be omnipotent, because he cannot be omnipresent and omniscient. The Czar had his Bureau; the Pope has his Vatican; the American boss his machine. Avarice is lonely in the Church; ambition is not. Ambitious ecclesiastics have been almost as common in history as ambitious rulers.

Shameful degeneracy and disorder characterized in the first century of the present era the miscalled Holy Land. The functions of the courts of Judea were usurped by their heathen conquerors. The Great Congregation, the House of Representatives of ancient Israel, had long since disappeared; such of the political and judicial functions once exercised by the Court of the Princes as were permitted to a conquered people by Rome were exercised by the Sanhedrim. The monarchy no longer existed. The high priesthood, an office partly religious, partly political, was filled by creatures of Rome, appointed and removed at the pleasure of the Roman governor. This office, originally held for life, was held during a hundred and seven years by twenty-seven appointees. With delicate sarcasm John describes Caiaphas as high priest for that year.

But for nearly fifty years this office had been really under the control of Annas. He seems to have been one of that class of politicians who are willing that others should occupy the place of state provided that they themselves may really wield its powers. Five of his sons held in succession the no longer sacred office. It was held at this juncture by a son-in-law, Joseph Caiaphas. Both father and son were creatures of the Roman Court; both belonged to the Sadducaic party and were openly infidel concerning some of the articles of the Hebrew faith regarded as fundamental truths by the Pharisees or Orthodox Jews. Both were professional politicians. The patriotism of these priests was that of the place-hunter. "If we let him alone," they said, "we shall lose both our place and our nation." In their view, it was far better that Jesus should lose his life and the Judean courts their purity than that they should lose their offices.

To Annas, as the moving spirit of the priestly party, Jesus was first taken. Upon Annas, really more than upon Pilate, more than upon Caiaphas, who was simply the executioner of his father's will, the responsibility for the crucifixion rests. But Annas had no intention of bearing that responsibility. He sent the prisoner at once, bound as he was, to Caiaphas. A preliminary examination accompanied by acts of lawless violence took place while the Sanhedrim was assembling, but thrice had the cock from some distant garden been heard to crow before the court was convened and the formal trial begun.

The Jewish books contain an elaborate and, on the whole, a remarkably merciful code. The court could not be convened by night; the accused could not be condemned on his own confession; two witnesses were necessary to secure sentence of death; these witnesses must be examined in the presence of the accused; he had the opportunity of cross-examination; a perjurer was liable to the penalty which would have been visited in case of conviction upon the prisoner; the latter had a right to be heard in his own defense; a verdict could not be rendered on the same day as the trial, nor on a feast day; the discovery of new evidence, even after the preparations for execution had commenced, entitled the condemned to a new hearing.

But it is a mistake to trace the actual history of the Jewish courts in the rules and precedents of their books. One might as well attempt to form a correct conception of the trials under Lord Jeffreys from a study of the statutes of James II, or the actual procedures of a Roman court from a perusal of the Pandects of Justinian. It is the very curse of degenerate and disordered times that laws and precedents are set aside by passion and by partisan interest.

It was certainly so in the case of Jesus. The letter of the law forbidding trials by night seems to have been regarded, but its spirit was violated by a midnight examination and by a final trial in the first gray twilight of early dawn. A quorum of the court was present, but it was convened in haste so great and with notice so inadequate that at least one of the most influential friends of Jesus seems to have had no opportunity to participate in its deliberations. Witnesses were summoned, and discrepancies in their testimony were noted; but the just and reasonable rule requiring the concurrent testimony of two was openly and almost contemptuously disregarded. An opportunity was formally offered Jesus to be heard in his own behalf, but no adequate time was afforded him to secure witnesses or prepare for his defense, and the spirit of the court denied him audience, though its formal rules permitted him a hearing. Finally, all other means of securing his conviction having failed, in violation alike of law and justice, Jesus was put under oath and required, in defiance of his protest, to bear testimony against himself. The law requiring a day's deliberation was openly set aside, and with haste as unseemly as it was illegal the prisoner was sentenced and executed within less than twelve hours after his arrest—within less than six after the formal trial.

But vaulting ambition had overleaped itself. Caiaphas and his co-conspirators had not preserved their offices. In less than fifty years the Roman legions had destroyed Jerusalem, demolished the Temple, and, with the accompaniment of unbelievable cruelty, had scattered the people and destroyed the nation. As a nation its life has never been renewed.

There was but one possible escape from the tragedy which Jesus had foreseen more clearly than his enemies had foreseen it. That one escape Jesus had in vain pointed out to a people who would not see. If the Jewish nation would fulfill its divinely appointed mission, the people must abandon their superstitious notion that Israel was God's favorite, that he who had delivered their fathers from the armies of Egypt and the rule of Pharaoh would deliver the sons from the armies of Rome and the rule of Cæsar. They must adopt toward the Roman Government a policy of submission. Resistance was immoral: they had no right to accept the coin of Cæsar in their markets and refuse the tribute which helped support his Government. Resistance was impossible; for what king with ten thousand could hope to meet in battle another king with twenty thousand? For this reason Jesus counseled his disciples to submit to the unjust exactions of the Roman military rule; for this reason he bid Peter put up his sword. Jesus was no Anarchist. Whether he would have led a revolution against the unjust government imposed upon his people if conditions had been such as to give any promise of success we cannot tell. But he would not live under the protection of a government and at the same time repudiate its authority and resist the enforcement of its laws. This, not an indiscriminating policy of non-resistance, is the meaning of Christ's often misinterpreted and misapplied teaching.

There was one hope for Israel, and only one. They must abandon their traditional ambition for a political dominion *over* other world peoples and substitute ambition for a spiritual dominion *in* other world peoples. The kingdom of God would come without observation; it would grow up gradually and secretly, as a plant grows from seed sown in the ground. Israel might confer this kingdom on other peoples, but could not impose it on them. Jesus would have his disciples fulfill the proph-

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ecies of the Old Testament by destroying the fear of a host of immoral gods and goddesses which ruled in the hearts of pagan peoples and implanting in its place a spirit of loyalty for one righteous God who demands righteousness of his children and demands nothing else; he would have them supplant a religion of priestly ceremonies in a temple by the religion of doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with God in daily life. And they could not overthrow paganism in Rome unless they first overthrew paganism in their own hearts. Such a spiritual revolution would have saved Israel, but it would have destroyed the power of the priestly party. That such a spiritual revolution in Israel, such a substitution of a national ideal of spiritual power in the hearts of men for the then popular ideal of political control of the conduct and the fortunes of men, might have saved the nation the priests could not see, but they could see that it would destroy their prestige and their power, and they conspired to put Jesus to death that they might save themselves and their offices.

I leave this study of the character and policy of Annas and his son-in-law to the reflections of my readers with this brief paragraph of application taken from my father's "Corner Stone:"

"The spirit of the high priests reigns still in the world—in many a heart which puts the splendor of forms, or the stability of an ecclesiastical organization, in place of the progress of pure heartfelt piety. Many a pastor would prefer having a man in *his* congregation rather than in another man's church, and will really regret the progress of religion if he sees its current flowing out of his own communion. How many times have professed friends of God stopped suddenly the progress of his cause by contending about the division of the fruits of its success? They think they are punctilious for the order and regulation of the Church. So did Caiaphas. They sacrifice the interests of the soul for the sake of scrupulous adherence to what they deem the letter of the law. This was exactly the sin of the priests and the Pharisees. The law of God and attachment to his prescribed ordinances is their pretended motive, while love of personal influence or denominational ascendency is the real one. So it was with these crucifiers of the Saviour. There may be a great difference in the degree in which these feelings are exhibited, but let those who cherish them study the case and see if they can find any difference in kind. We can find none. Whoever puts his rank and station, and the interests of that division of the Church to which he belongs, on which perhaps his rank and station depend, in competition with the progress of real, heartfelt, genuine piety in the world, will find, if he is honest, that the spirit of the Jewish Sanhedrim is precisely his."

THE BATTLE OF THE BONUS

I—WHAT CANADA HAS DONE FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY D. M. LE BOURDAIS

SINCE the first men arrived in Canada from overseas there has been a persistent agitation for a straight cash bonus based upon the sum of $2,000 for full overseas service; but this has not been advanced seriously by any of the representative veterans' organizations, and has never found favor with any very large section of the general public. Many of those who formerly advocated this plan now see that it could be at best but a temporary alleviation. At the present moment a very large percentage of the unemployed in Canada are ex-service men who have not come within the purview of any of the plans of re-establishment to be referred to herein. There is in consequence much dissatisfaction.

The total number of men sent overseas in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces during the war was 418,031. Of these approximately 350,000 reached France, of whom 62,496 were killed or died from other causes and 149,733 were wounded.

In order to help bridge over the transition period between war and peace the Government continued the payment of an equivalent of military pay and subsistence for a period of from three to six months after discharge, according to the period of service. An unmarried private soldier who had served three years or longer was paid $70 a month for six months; if married, $100 a month. For shorter periods of service the bonus was paid for three, four, or five months, in proportion to the length of service. These payments were known officially as "War Service Gratuities" and cost the country in round numbers about $164,000,000.

For the purpose of assisting in the re-establishment of men who had been wounded, those whose education had been interrupted by the war, or those who wished to receive special technical training, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment was created, with a member of the Cabinet at its head. It took over the work previously conducted by the Military Hospitals Commission, the scope of which was increased. In all, 108,061 soldiers were treated in the hospitals and sanatoria maintained by this Department. All ex-soldiers were entitled to free treatment for one year after discharge, no matter what the cause of the ailment. In this way 573,199 clinical treatments were given, in addition to those treated in the hospitals. While undergoing treatment all patients received pay upon the basis of $45 a month for a private without dependents and $86 for a man with a wife but no children. Additional allowances were paid for children, and free clothing where necessary. In the case of outpatients special subsistence was granted.

Vocational training for disabled men was organized in 1916. Over 50,000 men passed through the schools, of whom 36,826 graduated. Pay and subsistence allowances were granted during the period of training. A special employment and follow-up system was established by means of which seventy-two per cent of the graduates were subsequently employed in the line of work in which they were trained. Subsequent economic conditions have, however, thrown many of these back into the army of unemployed.

The problem of supplying adequate pensions was one that engaged the attention of the Government soon after the commencement of hostilities, and has been a pressing one ever since. The first provisions formulated in 1915 provided for the payment of $264 a year to a totally disabled soldier or the widow of a soldier killed in action, with proportionate amounts for lesser disabilities. This was found to be woefully inadequate, and the scale has been increased from time to time. At present it is as follows:

Privates to lieutenants, totally disabled:

Single man	$900
Married man without children	1,200
" " with 1 child	1,380
" " " 2 children	1.524
" " " 3 "	1,644
" " " 4 "	1,764
" " " 5 "	1,884
" " " 6 "	2,004

Above the rank of lieutenant pensions are graded in accordance with rank. An unmarried captain, totally disabled, receives $1,000; if married, with no children, $1,300. For children the scale of increases is the same as in the case of lieutenants and under. A major receives $1,260; a lieutenant-colonel, $1,560; a colonel, $1,890; a brigadier-general, $2,700. These allowances are all for total disability. Twenty different degrees of disability are recognized, the

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lowest providing for a payment of $45 a year.

With regard to dependents of deceased soldiers, the widow of a lieutenant or soldier of lower rank receives $720; the widow of a captain receives $800; and so on, up to the wife of a brigadier-general, who receives $2,160. For the first child $180 is allowed, the second $144, and so on. In the case of orphans, one receives $360, two $648—running up to $2,568 in the case of ten orphans.

The administration of the pensions regulations is placed in the hands of a Board of Pension Commissioners. So far approximately 111,000 pensions have been granted, involving a total expenditure of about $115,000,000, or a present annual charge upon the country of about $33,000,000.

An insurance scheme has been instituted whereby returned men are able to secure up to $5,000 of insurance at a very low rate and without medical examination. This has been in force only since the war. The latest figures show, however, that only $13,377,500 of insurance has been issued. It is a significant fact that, in spite of the limited number taking advantage of this offer, almost one hundred death claims were presented during the first year that the scheme was in operation.

Returned soldiers are given precedence over other applicants for positions in the Civil Service, and to date 10,104 ex-service men have been appointed to permanent positions and over 20,000 others have been given temporary employment.

Undoubtedly the most advanced project undertaken by the Government of Canada for the re-establishment of the returned soldier is the Soldiers' Settlement Scheme, under which ex-service men who are physically fit and who have had previous farming experience may secure loans from the Government for the purpose of buying land or removing the encumbrances on land already owned; making permanent improvements thereon; or purchasing live stock, implements, or other necessary equipment. In 1917 all Dominion lands within fifteen miles of a railway were withdrawn from homestead entry excepting by returned men, and the Soldiers' Settlement Board was created with power to extend loans for improvements and the purchase of equipment. The supply of free land not proving sufficiently adequate, however, the scope of the Soldiers' Settlement Board was increased, so that loans could be made for the purpose of purchasing lands privately held. It is now possible for duly qualified ex-service men to secure loans up to $4,500 for the purchase of land, up to $3,500 for the removal of encumbrances, up to $2,000 for the purchase of live stock, and up to $1,000 for the erection of buildings and permanent improvements.

The latest available figures show that 26,701 persons have taken advantage of the provisions of this scheme, involving a total advance of $84,727,243.63, of which $48,766,393.52 was for the purchase of land or the clearance of encumbrances upon lands previously held, $9,701,286.92 for permanent improvements, and $26,259,563.19 for stock and equipment. The lands thus brought under settlement aggregate about 5,000,000 acres. So far a surprisingly small number of failures have been recorded, but the scheme has probably not yet been in operation sufficiently long to allow of the experience to date being taken as a criterion for the future; but up to the present, at least, the project has met with almost universal approval.

Ottawa, Canada.

II—A CROSS SECTION OF A. E. F. OPINION

I

WANTED: FAIR PLAY AND A SQUARE DEAL

BY HANFORD MACNIDER

Commander of the American Legion
Formerly Lieutenant-Colonel, A. E. F.

THE Adjusted Compensation Bill now before the Congress of the United States is a child of Congress. In 1919 our legislators, realizing the justice of some such measure, but confused by a great mass of suggested legislation, asked the American Legion for a safe and sane recommendation, and the present five-fold bill is the result. But now a committed Administration and a committed Congress are being urged to defeat or postpone its passage by people who, we must believe, do not know the cause or effect of the measure, and have not taken the trouble to find out what they are objecting to. The Legion knows that the great returned service population and the country expect immediate passage and fulfillment of promises voluntarily made. Whenever and wherever the question has been put to the people, the answers have been unmistakable.

We wonder if it is clearly understood that the farm and home aid, land development and settlement, vocational training, and paid-up insurance features carry forty per cent higher compensation than the cash features. Is it generally known that the payment of cash will be in fifty-dollar installments several months apart? The Legion believes that the first four options are the most advantageous, and the Legion will make it its duty to educate the applicants along these lines. We do not believe we can dictate, nor do we believe others competent to dictate, which option a man shall take, particularly when hundreds of thousands of ex-service men are walking the streets of our big cities looking for work. The question of raising the necessary revenue is not ours. It is, naturally, the function of Congress, but if half of the men affected were to take the cash feature, and we believe they will take the more advantageous options whenever their financial ability allows, it would not cost over two hundred million dollars this year, provided the bill became effective July 1. Payment of the other features is carried through a number of years and cannot possibly cause onerous taxation. This is no extraordinary expenditure for the Government, and, after all, where is this money going but into the commerce of the Nation by allowing a man to make a first payment on a home or a farm, giving him training in a skilled profession, offering an opportunity for employment in reclamation work, and later possible credit on the same land, or awarding him a twenty-year endowment policy which nets him over three and a third times the amount of long-drawn-out cash payments? Certainly all such expenditures will help instead of deter economic conditions. Here are several million young citizens who served their country, and the country believes that they should be compensated at least slightly for the disadvantages of military and naval pay while the country, the protected, drew war-time wages.

There is no obligation to take this adjusted compensation. Those who do not need, or do not want it, or feel that they have no adjustment due them, have the opportunity to put their share into a huge rotating Legion fund to be loaned without security to those disabled service men and their dependents who are having difficulty in establishing their claims for their just disability compensation. It is not a matter of taking relief away from the disabled man. It is additional relief. Every penny will thus go toward proper benefit of those who need it most. Certainly the country had faith in the men affected in 1917 and 1918. We believe it can still have faith well imposed. Contractors, manufacturers, railways, and shipping all have received adjusted compensation, and in most cases very properly. Was the offering of men's lives so much less deserving? It is not a question of putting a price on a man's patriotism, nor on his service. No man can do that. It is an insult to even suggest it. It is simply a slight recognition of what the American people have always demanded since the Nation began, fair play and a square deal.

II

BONUS OR NO BONUS, LEAVE US OUR HONOR

BY E. B. SONNER

Formerly First Lieutenant, A. E. F.

THE hearts of many ex-soldiers grow bitter at the pounding of the financial journals and the daily press. "Kill the bonus" is the cry now.

I am one of the A. E. F-ers who does

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not want the bonus personally, but, oh, how bitter it tastes to read the "soldier blackmailer" articles, etc., that the sluggish-blooded forgetters are grinding out of the print mills.

Would to God that Teddy were back on earth to crush these people with his eloquence—even if it was to lead us out of getting the bonus!

All the bonus on earth can now never obliterate the very bad taste and the bitterness that is the ex-soldier's, for the mud that has been plastered on his name only four short years from the day of his proud glory and home-coming.

The ordinary soldier—who, in fact, is now the ordinary citizen—is dumb in the face of certain facts as follows:

He knows that the army chiefs in France deliberately planned to end the war by overwhelming force about July, 1919.

He knows that his impetuosity and dash, against every tradition of the armies that were fighting before he entered, was the thing that brought the war to a close eight months ahead of schedule, and therefore five or six billion dollars ahead of schedule—a clear saving of that amount or more.

He knows that every country of consequence, no matter how poor, has paid a bonus—witness Canada.

He knows that America has practically all the world's gold.

He knows that she is the world's wealthiest nation.

He knows the Government employees and Navy Yard workers—highly paid—have been paid a bonus.

He knows what "law" did to him in New York State when the people voted to pay him a bonus.

No one seems to consider his point of view.

The Harriman National Bank advertises to beat the bonus, the "Wall Street Journal" calls him a blackmailer, and the financial wizard from everywhere seems to wring his hands like an East Side peddler, and cry, "Don't pay! Don't pay!"

Even we ex-soldiers who do not want the bonus cry, "Shame!" and with disgust and weary hearts look back to 1918 and hope the profiteer slacker is not the ruling publicity getter.

Who will answer the questions of the ordinary soldier? Why?

America, do not give a bonus if it is best not to do it, but, America, do not let these contemptible quitters plaster the glory we hold in our hearts with gall.

Bayshore, New York.

III

SPEAK UP!

BY CHARLES K. TAYLOR

Formerly Sergeant, A. E. F.

I AM wondering how long it will be before the great number of highly dissatisfied men in the American Legion will be able to get together, in some fashion, and make their opinions vocal. In fact, the disapproval in some cases has been so emphatic that a passage of a general bonus bill would mean instant resignations from the Legion as an unpatriotic and mercenary body that would cheerfully imperil the economic recovery of the country in order to gain sums, immense in the aggregate, that would mean little to the individual who received his small portion, and which would belittle the whole idea of service.

Understand me, not a soul objects anywhere to doing everything possible for the benefit of men who were injured during the war. Nothing must be left undone, and any appropriation made for their benefit would receive nothing but favor and support. What is appalling is the idea of giving donations to men who are healthy and fit at a time when the nation is staggering under a colossal load that makes business revival almost impossible.

True it is, many ex-soldiers are out of work. And so are hundreds of thousands who were not soldiers. Yes, there are soldiers here and there—ex-soldiers—who beg in the streets. The writer met an overseas sergeant who knows conditions exceptionally well in New York, and who has looked up some begging ex-service men. Said he, "A lot of soldiers who are begging in the streets now were also begging before the war, and a lot more never were soldiers."

Furthermore, the country cannot afford the bonus. It hasn't the money. The "profiteer" is not so numerous as has been imagined and cannot be made to pay it. The workmen who were paid high wages can't pay it, for they haven't them now, and it is doubtful if when they were receiving their high wages they saved out of each month's wage as much as the soldier received clear at the end of each month. The writer knows ex-service men in varied industries and professions, and not one seems willing that *his* industry should be taxed more than at present in order to provide gifts to the ex-service men.

Let me mention one phase of the matter which has brought out the strongest denunciations that the writer has heard. Ex-service men have told the writer that not only would a healthy, able-bodied ex-service man have no right of any kind to such a bonus, but the very offering of one should be deemed an insult. What? Has patriotism become merely a business proposition? Are men to fight for the defense of their country and their civilization only at so much per month? Have we come so low that the soldier fighting in a great cause does so only as a laborer, or a workman, or a wage-earner? For his hire, instead of for his home and his people? Is it, indeed, true, as foreign students of America have said, that, after all, we are not a real nation, but merely a conglomerate of nationalities, each one merely trying to get what he can for himself out of the wealth of the Nation? Imagine with what amazement

College Sports and the Undergraduate

A Prize Contest

IT doesn't matter so much what college faculties think about athletics. It is what the undergraduate thinks that is really vital.

The Outlook wants to know, and to help others to know, the trend of this undergraduate opinion; so we are offering ten prizes for the best letters of six hundred words or less from college undergraduates on Intercollegiate Athletics.

There will be:

a first prize of Twenty-five Dollars
a second prize of Twenty Dollars
a third prize of Fifteen Dollars
seven fourth prizes of Ten Dollars

There are a lot of questions which we think our readers would like to ask the Undergraduate. Here are some of them:

What is the place of athletics in education? What constitutes the amateur spirit? Is it worth preserving? Is it endangered by proselyting? By athletic "scholarships"? By professionalism?

Is too much emphasis, or too little, placed upon sport? Upon victory? Upon championships?

Should the present system of intercollegiate athletics be modified? How? Should the undergraduate have more, or less, to say concerning coaching methods? Schedules? Eligibility rules?

What does the undergraduate think of the ethical standards and attitude of sport writers? What does he think of newspaper publicity? Huge expenditures for stadiums and transcontinental tours?

Those who try for our prizes should not try to answer all—they need not try to answer any—of these questions. They are merely offered as suggestions concerning the things in which the public is interested. We want our correspondents to present frankly and freely their views on what seems to them the most important athletic problem of the hour.

CONDITIONS OF CONTEST

1. Only college undergraduates are eligible to compete.
2. Write your name (add a pen name, if you like, for publication) and post office address with college and class in the upper left-hand corner of your letter.
3. All letters must be typewritten on one side of the paper only.
4. Limit your letter to 600 words of average length.
5. Your letter, to be eligible, must reach us on or before April 15, 1922.
6. We reserve the right to purchase for publication desirable letters not winning prizes.
7. Unavailable letters will not be returned.
8. The staff of The Outlook will be judges.

Address all letters to

CONTEST EDITOR
THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
381 Fourth Avenue, New York

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An Appeal to the Citizens of St. Louis

We, the undersigned, ex-service men, members and non-members of the American Legion, regard the Soldier Bonus Bill now pending in Congress as contrary to the ideals which prompted our military service, and economically unsound.

We therefore strongly urge the citizens of St. Louis to bring their influence to bear against the passage of this bill.

We suggest that you voice your protest against the bill immediately by directing telegrams and letters to your Senators and Representatives in Congress.

We believe that the wounded and disabled ex-service men should be immediately and adequately provided for by the Government.

The undersigned have cheerfully contributed a total of approximately 1,250 months to the military service of the Government during the World War.

The cost of this advertisement has been paid by the undersigned, who respectfully solicit your co-operation.

AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE ST. LOUIS "GLOBE-DEMOCRAT" WHICH WAS SIGNED BY EIGHTY EX-SERVICE MEN

THE REWARD OF DUTY

BY HUGH M. TAYLOR

Formerly Lieutenant-Colonel, T. C., A. E. F.

The writer is an American who has spent most of his life outside the United States, who has carried with him in Mexico, in Brazil, in Cuba, and in France the idea, never spoken, but innate, deep-rooted, and with tender love and pride, "I am a Yankee. I am an American."

I came home from Cuba in 1917 and put myself at the disposal of the War Department through the channels available to me, the Railway Transportation Service, took a majority and went to France, was sent to General Atterbury, and worked with the men and officers of "D" Lines, and the Tenth Grand Division, T. C.

We fought no battles, lost a few men from "flu," a few were injured in railway accidents. We only worked. But work we did, always ten hours, sometimes twenty-four, sometimes thirty-six, sometimes forty-eight. Not unknown at all was a turn of sixty-four hours, and a stretch of seventy-two hours caught a few of us at times of particular stress. There were few complaints—all but none.

I am a Southerner from the accident of birth, but my principal assistants came from Maine, Texas, Colorado, Pennsylvania, and Oregon. My men came from all of those States and about all the States in the Union. There seemed but one idea: "Help the others, and do your best yourself!" I came away from France with my pride in my country and her men greatly enhanced—pride in a clean job well done, and in the fact that I had a small part in the doing.

All through the war, and for months afterward, when we were pulling men from Brest to the front and from the whole front to Brest, my men and officers set me a constant example of devotion to duty. Efforts were made to care for one another, for men in other services, to protect the French, aid the British and the Belgians. "Get the food to *them*, the supplies to *them*, reinforcements and replacements for *them*, get the wounded back to the hospitals, unblock French traffic, get the British to Gallipoli" were the watchwords in part. I do not believe there was one request made upon us to do anything that we did not do, do well, willingly.

We gave cheerfully what we had to give in work, realizing that we were railway men, and had no time for frills and little time for drills; at times our "O. D." looked as if we had been shot down a coal chute; there was no complaint, no whimpering.

While I never got beyond a lieutenant-colonelcy, I commanded ten thousand men scattered over half of northern France, a part in Belgium, a part after the armistice reaching clean across into Germany. Some privates did not see an officer for weeks; but it made no difference, they stuck to their jobs, did their duty.

I have hoped that some officer or man who is better known than myself would face the question and take the stand that we wish no bonus; but if they have done so, I have not come across it in my reading. I have had a good many of the men I know so express themselves to me, and I now wish to ask my old men, those who feel as I do, and our other brothers in arms, to join me in saying we want no bonus.

There is in me something that says, "You did your duty to the very best of your ability as an American." I wish to keep that. I believe there are thousands of our men who feel as I do—that to accept a bonus which will add to the difficulties of our country would take that feeling away.

Let's see to it that every man who is entitled to it is properly cared for. That the shiftless, no-headed mess which has partly taken care of our unfortunate men is replaced by an effective organization, which will be efficiently organized, properly directed, and thoroughly carried out. There is money enough for that. But let's keep ourselves the ablest nation, and the pride in ourselves, to say we want no bonus.

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THE GREAT "UNDER-WEIGHT" DELUSION

BY CHARLES K. TAYLOR

NOW of course there is no doubt that we Americans have many pet delusions, but we are so far from being unanimous concerning them that they are not taken too seriously, and some of us even get a lot of fun out of them—when they belong to some one else!

There is just one delusion, however, that is held on to, and almost worshiped, by an overwhelming majority of us. Indeed, if any one should laugh at it, or even very mildly doubt the truth of it, that intrepid person would run a mighty good chance of being ostracized, if not locked up, as a highly dangerous anarchistic individual who would cheerfully pull the props from under and bring civilization tumbling down into chaos.

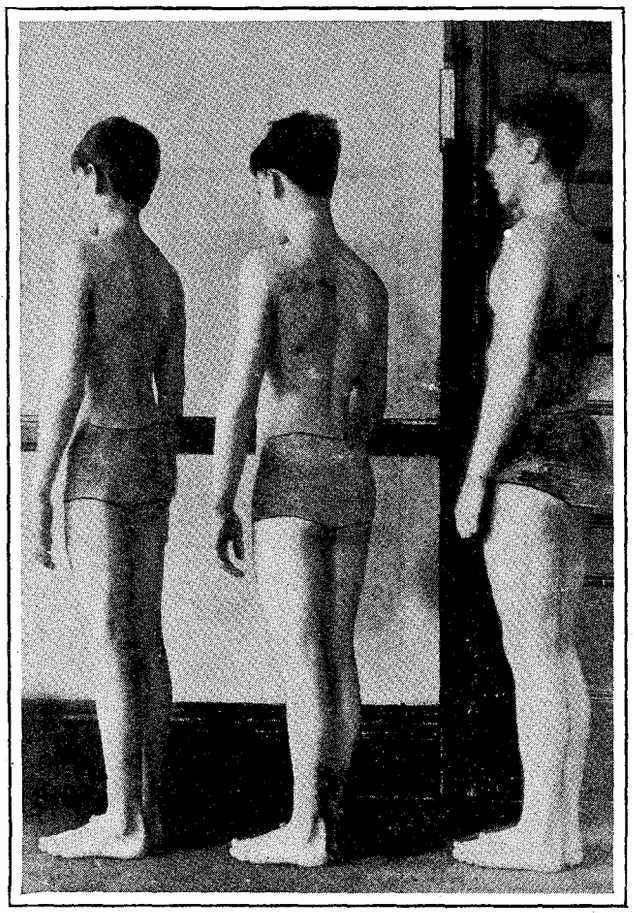
And this great delusion is that any particular individual, man or woman, boy or girl, *should* weigh a certain number of pounds!

How often have you seen this common sight? A slender, wiry mother places slender, wiry little Willy on the station scales, drops in a penny, and gasps in horror. Tables printed on the scales state that boys of Willy's age, and particularly of Willy's age and height, should weigh just about 85 pounds. And little Willy, doing the best he can, achieves but 75! And that mother, with startled intellect, realizes that little Willy must be *under-weight*—direful term! A term that brings consternation to teachers and parents by the thousands, and urges investigating examiners of various kinds to a verge of hysteria!

Little Willy is hurried home, and when the slender and wiry father arrives he is told that the poor child is 10 pounds *under-weight*. The father is shocked. He can't see how an aggressively noisy and obstreperous boy like his Bill can be 12½ per cent below "normal" and still remain aggressively noisy and obstreperous. The boy certainly doesn't look anæmic. But there it was—right on the scales! One has to pay attention to such things. So they decide to give Willy a fattening diet and that they will urge him to eat more. And little Willy himself, while always willing to eat whatever and as much as he can get, doesn't see how he can devour a great deal more without suffering some cataclysm.

And all this interest was as nothing compared to the real dismay that ensued when a report came from Willy's school. It seems that folk had descended on that school, weighed all the children, took their heights and ages, and found, to their horror, that almost a third were *under-weight!* And of course Willy was one of the unfortunates. So his parents got a note that made them take up the question in real earnest.

And, all the while, there you have two slender parents beholding their slender son, seeing that the latter is ruddy with health, bubbling with energy, and knowing that he possesses an appetite and digestive power of an anaconda. Nor does it enter their minds—nor do the usual weighers and measurers have it enter *their* minds—that, after all, there is such a thing as heredity, and possibly Willy is slender because it is the family type, or the type of a fairish number of his immediate ancestors.



These three lads, of approximately the same height, represent three normal types, so to speak—slender, medium, and heavy—there being about 18 pounds between the types. Ordinarily the slender boy would be put down as "under-weight" and, no doubt, be subjected to various dieting programmes. The fact is that he is very strong and wiry for his type of build. Again, the heavy boy is *not* "over-weight." He hasn't an ounce of fat, and is unusually muscular for his age. He is well developed for his own type of build

Now little Willy might easily have had large and stout parents, but the father, for instance, might readily remember that when he was a boy of Willy's age he too was slender and wiry, and that it seemed to be a family peculiarity—to be slender during childhood and heavy later on.

So let us try to make a first puncture in the delusion with this point—that children are frequently slender because it happens to be a hereditary type, just as it is hereditary for some to be stockier and heavier than the average. Why, my dear Mr. Examiner, some whole races are typically slender, with weight below the general average of humans, and do you intimate that something is wrong with a whole race because their average weights are below the general human average?

A little over a year ago there was much excitement and no little chagrin in a phenomenally healthy New Jersey town, a town almost purely of residential character, where the great majority of children were more likely to be overfed than underfed. Well, some folks with the weighing delusion descended on that town and weighed all the children. Frightful! Almost a third were under-weight! And right on top of this some experts published the disconcerting news that even in private academies patronized by the well-to-do a surprising number of children were found to be *under-weight*—that is, below the weight the tables of measurements said they should have for their ages and their heights. And a few days ago, according to the news, a similar eruption struck the pleasant village of South Orange, New Jersey, and great was the consternation!

Which brings us promptly to the very essence of our delusion. This is the claim that there is only one normal and healthy type of build—the "average"—and if children (not to mention adults) happen to be more slender than this highly worshipful average, then, obviously, *obviously!* something is wrong with them. They are *under-weight!* A

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TESTING OUT A SAMPLE BOY BY HEIGHT-WEIGHT TABLES[1]

LET us say that we have a boy who is 60 inches tall and who weighs 76 pounds. Let us say that he is perfectly healthy, wiry, and in general good condition. Some folk would declare that the poor child is about 14 pounds "under-weight" and would demand medical care, diets, and what not. Let us forget these folk and see if the boy is well developed for his type of build, for if he is *healthy*, then his is normally a slender build. On the height-weight tables we find that for 60 inches in height five weights are given, representing the "heavy" type (at about 107 pounds), the heavy-medium type (at about 98 pounds), the medium (at 90 pounds), the medium-slender (at 83 pounds), and the slender (at about 77 pounds). Of course there are those who come in between these weights, but these can be judged just as well. Well, this particular boy at 76 pounds would be judged as a "slender type" of boy. Here are his measurements and those given for his height and weight in the tables:

	The Boy	The Table	
Height	60	60	
Weight	76	77	
Shoulder girth	32	33	(—4)
Chest girth	27	26.5	(+2)
Chest expansion	4	3.5	(+4)
Right upper arm	7.75	7.75	
Same contracted	9.25	9.25	
Left upper arm	7.5	7.5	
Same contracted	8.75	8.75	
Waist	23.25	23.25	
Hips	27.5	28.25	(—2)
Average thighs	17.5	17.25	(+1)
Average calves	11	11	

To score: With shoulders, chest girth, upper-arm girths, and calf girths .25 inch counts a point. With chest expansion and contraction difference of upper arms ⅛ inch counts a point. With hips and thighs ½ inch counts a point. Begin with 100, and add to it or subtract from it, depending on whether the boy's measurements go over or under the standard. This boy scores 101, which is satisfactory. Public school average is 92. Also, the boy can see just where he goes below standard.

frightful term that sends whole communities into providing fattening diets for perfectly healthy children and doing everything that uncanny genius will suggest to make a lot of normal children morbid over matters they do not need to worry about.

It might be interesting for some one to analyze the Worship of the Average. I don't know what we would do without it! Why, our whole educational system is based upon it! The *average* child! And that is why though the duller-than-average child is perhaps prodded up a little, children brighter than average are caught fast in the machine, so that educationally they are rarely able to come anywhere near their capacities.

So when we insist that children should at least come up to an average in weight we are doing only what we also do in the class-room, with this difference, however: When a child's weight is over-average, then we are likely to smile with approval; but when a child is mentally over-average, well, we just let that child remain in the grip of the machine that keeps achievement down to the average scale of things.

We are straying into another highly dangerous field, and had better return quickly to our physical standards. Let us put the matter in a few words. Many of us insist that there is only one normal type of build—the average type. We insist that it is the desirable healthy type, and that when children go any degree below this average type and weigh less than the average for their age and height then we are much alarmed and have much to say about the portentously large percentage of malnutrition in our schools, public and private.

Our stand is simply this—that it is just as normal and healthy for some children to be more slender than the average and for others to be stocky or thick-set, as for still others to approximate that average, that it is a matter of inherited type of build, and all we need to do is to see that a child is properly developed for his or her normal type of build. There it is in a nutshell!

Now very certainly it is quite possible for children to be actually under-weight—below the weight they really should have. But you will not learn this by putting them on a pair of scales. The point is not, "What does the child weigh?" but, "Is the child healthy?" If the child is unhealthy, if the child is suffering with malnutrition, then, for all you know, a child may be very much under the proper weight. The test is not a pair of scales, but a proper medical examination. So that brings us to the second part of our stand. Here it is: When a child is healthy, when a child is in good physical condition, and particularly when that child's muscles are not flabby, but firm and efficient, then we may be sure that the child's weight is correct, *no matter what it is*. And our work, then, is merely to see that a child has a physical development corresponding to his or her type of build.

That puts the whole matter in a different view-point, doesn't it? Instead of putting our emphasis on variations in weight, we should put it on an inquiry into a child's state of health, first, and on a child's physical development, second.

Well, it will take a very serious mental upheaval to bring many of us to see that the question is health and development, and not one of weight, but we are coming to it little by little. And once this is accepted, then another question will come promptly into being. Here is this one: "How are you going to know when a child is well developed?" Nor is this going to be difficult to answer.

Tables have been prepared on a height-weight basis. That is, for the same height there are tables of various weights, increasing from those of slender individuals to those of stocky and thick-set individuals. For instance, suppose you have a boy who is 60 inches tall and who weighs 100 pounds. Suppose he is perfectly healthy. From that you would infer that his weight is correct for his type of build—provided, of course, he is not one of those obviously "fat" boys who really cannot be judged by normal standards. Very well. Sixty inches in height. One hundred pounds in weight. Let us see what the tables show for boys of that height. We find five different weights. In the first table, that for slender boys, we find 77 pounds. And right there are measurements of girths and muscles of healthy slender boys whose heights are 60 inches and whose weights approximate 77 pounds. The next table, for 60 inches, gives 83 pounds. This would be what you might call a slender-medium type of build. The next gives 90 pounds. Here is our great and worshipful medium—the average, if you please. Well, this youngster is evidently over average in weight, and most folk would be highly satisfied. We are not!

The next table gives 98 pounds for 60 inches. And this is approximately the weight of boys of what you might call a medium-heavy type of build. And with that weight are to be found various measurements for well-developed boys of that height and approximately that weight. So you can compare this boy's measurements with proper measurements *for his own type of build*, and so get a score which will give a fair idea of his development. That is, you can start him with a score of 100, and as he goes above or below the standard for his type points can be added to or subtracted from 100. Suppose he has a score of 85, and finds that he lost 10 on chest expansion and 5 on his shoulders. Well, first of all, it would be a fair criticism, because he is judged according to his type of build; and, secondly, that score would mean something very definite to that boy. It appeals immensely to a normal, healthy boy to have a chance to compare his "muscles" with those of other boys of his size. The loss of the 10 and the 5 would show him just where he needed some special exercise to give him the "100 standard"—the proper development for his type

[1] Mr. C. K. Taylor will gladly send a leaflet containing these tables in full to any one who sends him a stamped and self-addressed envelope. He may be reached at the Carteret Academy, Orange, New Jersey.

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of build. We have found that whole schools of boys will take a very prompt and effective interest in such standardization and enter with effective and sustained enthusiasm into competitions for physical improvement and physical standard. You can see how simple it would be to distinguish "improvement" from mere "growth." Too many schools send home at the end of the school year increases in measurements and term them "gains," whereas they most likely represent growth only. But if a boy is taller and heavier, then, according to the height-weight plan, his requirements go up to keep the score he had in the first place, so that if his score is actually higher then we know he has done more than grow—he has gained.

Suppose our boy, instead of weighing 100, had weighed but 76. Suppose, too, that he was in first-class health, with firm muscles and no flabby fat. He would of course be quite slender. The writer remembers one fourteen-year youngster of this type, seemingly not much more than skin and bones, who nevertheless won the athletic championship of a large summer camp because his development was above that required for a well-developed boy of his height and weight.

To return to our proposition, suppose our first boy weighed 76 instead of 100. Well, it is very likely that he would have been pounced upon as being seriously *under-weight* and would have been deluged with special diets and rationing programmes and what not. If, however, his measurements were compared with those of healthy, well-developed boys of his own height and weight, a fair judgment could have been made. And it might well have been that his measurements were in excess of those required for the score of 100, and so, with actually smaller girths, he might have attained a considerably higher score than the much heavier lad with larger measurements.

There, we hope our standpoint has been made clear. It is based on an intensive study of some thousands of children over quite a number of years. And we repeat it finally for the sake of emphasis: If a child is healthy, and is not one of those typically "fat" children, then that child's weight is correct *no matter what it is*. So our concern should not be over a child's weight, but over a child's health and physical development. And this means a careful study of our school-children in these two respects, and it also means, mind you, a proper feeding of school-children wherever real malnutrition or under-feeding actually exists. But the standard to go by is not one of *weight*, but of *health*, and of *physical development*.

THE DOOR

BY LOUISE AYRES GARNETT

I OPENED wide my door
And Love passed by
Without the turning of his head
Or lifting of an eye.

Then cunningly I set my door
But scantly wide,
And Love returned and glanced within,
Though still he stayed outside.

But when in swift rebellion
I closed my door and thrust the bolt in place,
Love hurried back and knocked with frenzied fist
And begged to see my face.

And I?—
I opened wide my door and took him in.
I am a woman,
Which I count no sin.

THE DEAN OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

BY ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

ONE summer day Theodore Roosevelt and three friends took a walk in the Potomac Valley. It was a very warm day. They were some five miles away from Washington. They had been scrambling up and down rocks and precipices, over fences and through underbrush and thorny brambles, which had torn their hands and clothes, when the President said suddenly, "What would you say to a swim?" They undressed. One of the party was the recently appointed French Ambassador to America; he had put on his gloves over his bleeding hands. Just as they were about to dive into the river, T. R. looked around and said: "Mr. Ambassador, are you not forgetting your gloves?" The diplomat rejoined: "We might meet ladies!"

Polite, but positive, such is Jean Jules Jusserand. Nineteen years ago this month he presented his credentials to President Roosevelt. So far as I know, no envoy in Washington has ever had so long a term of service. The then new Ambassador is now dean of the diplomatic corps.

He is a modest and unassuming yet what I should like to call a vigorous and *downright* diplomat.

Talk with him. You note a straightforward manner, a wide-awake intelligence, a comprehensive grasp of affairs, an unclouded mind. You discover a spirit of democracy, liberty, justice. You feel that Mr. Roosevelt was justified in saying, "He diffuses an atmosphere of integrity."

As the Ambassador speaks you become aware of two differences between him and some other diplomats you may have known. First, outspokenness—he embodies John Hay's dictum: "Frankness is the truest diplomacy." Second, a more virile force of phrase. He strips his speech of surplusage. He goes straight to the point.

True, he is a scholar and literary man. But you find no mere littérateur, academician, doctrinaire, playing at politics. Instead, you find that this scholar is also a very practical person; he seems, indeed, quite a "business man." Certainly he is a realist, like so many of his compatriots. He has dynamic force.

Jean Adrien Antoine Jules Jusserand (to give him the full name he never uses) was born just sixty-seven years ago. As you look at him you cannot believe it. He was probably born, you might guess, some forty-seven years ago.

His family's country seat was in the Forez, near Lyons, but he was born in the city itself. When the war of 1870

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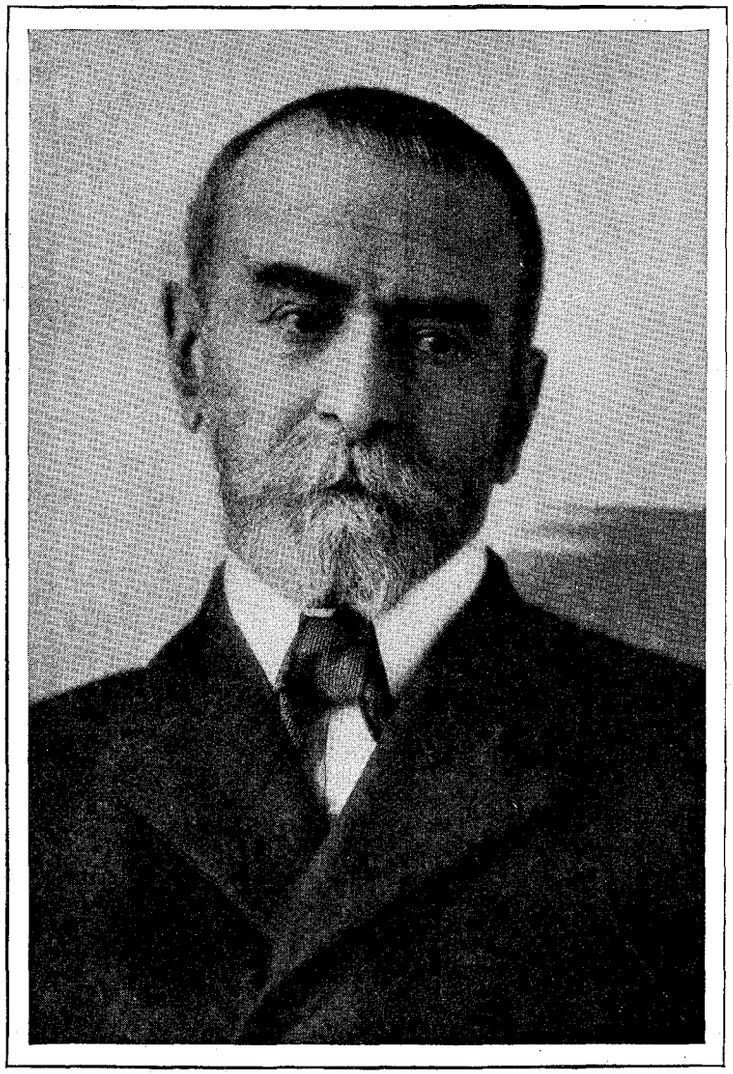

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO AMERICA

with Prussia began, he was at school. The older schoolboys joined the army; the young Jusserand was not old enough to enlist. The war passed. Those older boys returned from Belfort, the unconquered citadel, and, as the Ambassador told me, "They showed us with pride how they had managed to the last to preserve a gala uniform, which feat consisted in buttoning their mud-stained coats to the left on ordinary days and to the right on great days."

Study went right on at school—Latin, Greek, several modern languages, mathematics, history, the fine arts, and much else besides. To compensate for not having served in the army, young Jusserand worked so hard that almost at the same time he took degrees in law, literature, science, and other branches. Indeed, he was studying so many things that, as he recently told his colleagues of the American Historical Association, his family remonstrated, declaring: "This cannot go on. You must select one special profession. We will leave you alone this afternoon. When we return, you must have made your choice."

"So I remained alone in our country home," he said, "overlooking the upper Loire, with the familiar landscape before me, trees, fields, and distant mountains, mute advisers. Would it be a military career or a civil one? I spent some hard moments of doubt. Then I considered that, with such a terrible war so recent, there would probably be no other for a great many years, and that other callings than arms might offer the chances of more immediate usefulness. When the family returned, I had made up my mind. I had decided on my profession, and I have now followed it for nearly half a century. I passed a competitive examination and, fortified by my studies at school and at the Universities of Lyons and Paris, where I took doctors' degrees, have been a diplomat ever since I was twenty-one years old."

He spent, alternately, a number of years in the Paris Foreign Office and at London, was then sent to Copenhagen as Minister, and finally came to Washington as Ambassador.

During his earlier service in Paris and London, as since, Monsieur Jusserand made many friends. One of them was John Morley. In the "Recollections" published by Lord Morley we read of a visit to Paris in 1892:

> *Wednesday, January 13.* Jusserand, the best of friends, called, in very lively spirits, and planned various pleasures for me, beginning with a visit to the Louvre then and there. . . . Jusserand had now to be off to his work at the Foreign Office. . . .
>
> *Thursday, January 14.* Sallied forth with Jusserand to the Musée Carnavalet. . . . The house was once the hotel of Madame de Sévigné. . . . At my request we went to a homely restaurant on the quays. For the first time in my life I saw frogs in the bill of fare. . . . From this to the Chamber, which for an hour was painfully dull. . . . To call on Taine. . . .
>
> *Friday, January 15.* Half inclined to shirk my excursion with Jusserand. But that faithful cicerone wisely held me to my work and we drove off to the Luxembourg. . . . I went on to lunch with M. Ribot, the Foreign Minister. His wife is an American lady whom we have known. . . . for years. They were both very cordial. Only Jusserand there. . . . Dressed and went with Jusserand to dine with a club of eminent men. . . . We had a most interesting talk. . . . I drove with J. to the Collège de France, it being Madame Renan's evening at home. . . . Renan's face is not an attractive one, but I was vastly struck as his animation grew, with the deep light and the full flash of the eye, and the powerful movement of the overhanging brows. . . . Jusserand wanted me to finish up the night with half an hour at the Opera, where he had invitations for a box. But I said that I did not choose to efface the scene with Renan, and besides I had the more prosaic motive of packing. So I bade my really good, kind, and most helpful friend good-by.

In 1895 Monsieur Jusserand married Mademoiselle Elise Richards, of American parentage, but born and educated in Paris. She has known how to double her husband's worth.

Nearly nineteen years ago I first met the then new French Ambassador. He had instantly made a most favorable impression on President Roosevelt. Each man could still be called young; certainly the two had in common a useful alertness, buoyancy, cheerfulness, vivacity. For many years both men had developed their physical vigor by riding, fencing, swimming, climbing, and other sports. The new Ambassador quickly became one of the most popular members of the so-called "Tennis Cabinet." To show how naturally he turned to physical recreation one has but to read his "Les Sports et les Jeux d'Exercice dans l'Ancienne France"—some day I hope he will publish an account of his many "hikes" with T. R.

This calls attention to Monsieur Jusserand's already published books—to his very first ones in Latin and in French, to his "English Wayfaring Life," "The English Novel in the Time of Shakespeare,"

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"A French Ambassador at the Court of Charles II," "Piers Plowman," "English Essays from a French Pen," "Histoire Littéraire du Peuple Anglais" (rewritten in English under the title "A Literary History of the English People"), "The Romance of a King's Life," "Shakespeare in France," "Ronsard," and the latest and best known here of all, namely, "With Americans of Past and Present Days." The readers of this last hardly know whether to admire more its matter or its manner. It informs us, as we have never before been informed, of the widespread French sympathy for the American colonists in their struggle for independence, of Rochambeau, Lafayette, and their French brothers in arms in America a century and a quarter ago. Concerning what other two countries could such a narrative have been written?

Of Washington's commendation of the French as "our generous allies" Monsieur Jusserand says in this book: [1]

> If the great man were to come again, we entertain a fond hope that he would deem us not undeserving of the sympathies he bestowed on our ancestors. . . . Considering the silent resolution, abnegation, and unanimity with which our whole people, from the day when war was declared on them by a relentless enemy, tried to uphold the cause of independence and liberalism in a world-wide conflict, the leader [Washington] might be tempted to write once more . . . the three words he wrote in 1781.

To commemorate the friendship between Washington and Rochambeau the Ambassador transplanted some tree cuttings from Mount Vernon to the cemetery inclosure in France where lie the remains of the French Marshal. Indeed, Monsieur Jusserand is ever ready to back by some deed his words of Gallic grace and charm, qualities revealed in his letters more even than in his books. Several of his volumes describe the Shakespearean and pre-Shakespearean period in England. He thus followed the counsel a Greek scholar had given him long ago: "You must select early in life a vast intellectual task that will be like a literary companion, a long-lived one, which you can never lose because it will be sure to outlive you."

Every year I have seen the Ambassador preside at our annual Alliance Française meetings. He has been the heart and soul of that Alliance. All its members, and especially all who are teachers, revere him as an apostle of letters and learning as well as of diplomacy and politics. He is an LL.D. from a dozen American universities and is Grand Cross of the French Legion of Honor.

The career in America of any representative of France must have one immense satisfaction, greater than that coming to the representative of any other country. As the present Ambassador has said, with the ties between France and America in the past, with a similar goal ahead of them in the future, and with similar problems to solve in the present, "it cannot but be of advantage to themselves and to the liberal world that two republics, facing each other across the broad ocean, one nearly a half-century old, the other three times as much, should have lived on terms of amity, not to say intimacy, comparing experiences, of help to one another whenever circumstances allow. This they have been on more than one occasion, and will doubtless be again."

The first years of the Ambassador's diplomatic life here were comparatively uneventful, but in 1905 he and his German colleague were greatly concerned lest there might be war between France and Germany over Morocco. Both wanted to avert such a possibility. Both appealed to the President. Mr. Roosevelt lent his aid, first, because he felt that such a war would be a calamity to civilization, and, second, as he was then trying to bring about peace between Russia and Japan, he surmised that the Moroccan conflict might act as a deterrent in some way, and even result in a world conflagration. Both Ambassadors were, President Roosevelt said, "as straight as men could be; . . . with Speck I was on close terms; with Jusserand (who is one of the best men I have ever met and whose country was in the right on this issue) I was on even closer terms." In April, 1906, Mr. Roosevelt wrote to the latter as follows:

> We owe it to you more than to any other one man that the year . . . has not seen a war between France and Germany. . . . Probably the only way it could have been avoided was by an international conference. . . . You were the man most instrumental in having . . . this conference arranged for. I came into the matter most unwillingly and I could not have come into it at all if I had not possessed entire confidence alike in your unfailing soundness of judgment and in your high integrity of personal conduct. Thanks to the fact that these are the two dominant notes in your personality, my relationship with you has been such as I think has very, very rarely obtained between an ambassador at any time and the head of the government to which that ambassador was accredited. . . .
>
> The service you rendered was primarily one to France, but it was also a service to the world at large; and in rendering it you bore yourself as the ideal public servant should bear himself.

Owing to our neutrality in the first years of the late war, the French Ambassador worked under circumstances of extreme delicacy and embarrassment. The subtle and exasperating German and other propaganda, persisting then and since, was enough to make any one irascible. It would have been surprising had it not affected Monsieur Jusserand's nerves. If it did affect them, he hardly betrayed it. I would hear only: "The propaganda of the Germans is simply this: 'Two and two make five. Two and two make five. Two and two make five.' Repeat this long enough and it will become axiomatic, and hence indisputable."

That propaganda, however, caused some persons to advise a counter-propaganda. When the Ambassador was indulgent enough to ask how I felt about this, I counseled against it. France was too sure of her own cause, I submitted, to lend herself either to the kind of advertising carried on by the Germans or, perhaps, to any advertising at all. No French counter-propaganda, it was afterwards decided, should be started. As Monsieur Jusserand remarked: "We will let the Germans have all the spotlight. We will save our money. We will not say a word. Some will consider this very bold. But some will blame us."

During the war a few faultfinders and propagandists allowed themselves a little acid comment concerning the Ambassador. He wrote to me about it, and concluded:

> I hope all those barkers will one day cease to bark when sufficiently exhausted. They are not numerous, but ten people who shout make much more noise than do a thousand who keep quiet. Luckily I have not time enough to listen to their music, and if *parva licet componere magnis*, I would be tempted to recall the Arab proverb to the effect that "dogs bark but the caravan passes on."

Later in 1914 he wrote:

> It is most kind of you to send me "The World War." . . . It is well worth having and remembering. As one more token of your friendship, it is also very valuable to me. . . . The author speaks of the French having in 1886 raised their army's peace footing to 500,000 men at a time when the innocent and peaceful Germans had only 427,000. It might be appropriate to mention that if we made such an effort it was because we had no choice, knowing that, in case of such an attack as we had several times been threatened with, we should have had to deal, not with Germany alone, but with her allies. At that period we ourselves had no allies.

In the information and counsel he has given to his Government and to ours the French Ambassador has been both acute and far-sighted. For instance, from the very first he was always against fusing the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations, so different in their essence; the Treaty being a fixed and determined pact intended to define and carry out certain agreements, while the League must necessarily be of slow growth, evolving with each new precedent and each new experience.

More than once I heard President Roosevelt say: "The Ambassador has proved himself as able a servant of France as France has ever had in her long line of able servants. And he has proved himself as loyal a friend to America as even France has provided."

Washington, February 23, 1922.

[1] Published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

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FROM AN ATTIC WINDOW

BY BEVERLEY NICHOLS

I

THE GHOST OF SOCRATES

I SUPPOSE that every educated Englishman who comes out to Greece is, at the beginning, a sentimentalist. In the one hand he carries an Aristotle, in the other a Homer. He experiences a supreme thrill as he drives down the white streets of Athens, and turns his steps religiously to the Acropolis before he has even unpacked his trunks.

But, oh, what a falling off, at any rate, for the romantic mind! The Acropolis is still there, its gleaming marble almost untouched by the storms of twenty-two centuries. But it is an exotic in modern Athens, standing frigidly and proudly above the turbulent and highly colored life that seethes below, the life of the twentieth-century Balkans.

For it is Baedeker rather than Aristotle who is the true interpreter of modern Greece. The little land of giants has become quite a big land of pygmies. The Venus de Milo has degenerated into an amiable-looking woman with untidy hair, whose lack of figure is partly disguised by her French clothes. And the Hermes of Praxiteles is a weedy young man with a black mustache, who lounges under the pepper trees or drinks resinous wines outside the cafés in Stadium Street.

One searches feverishly for the Greek virtues. One looks in vain for the Greek nose. But centuries of foreign domination have done their work, and Greece has freed herself only to find that there are no Greeks to free.

And yet. . . . Is it sentimentalism or is there really a tradition? For, in spite of everything, one feels all the time that round the corner is the old Greece, that one day in the street you will meet the ugly face of Socrates.

For these people are always conscious, almost pathetically conscious, of their past. On the filthy drachma notes with which you pay for your Turkish coffee the head of Demosthenes stares at you, covered with Balkan grease, but recognizable all the same, and in the songs of the kilted goatherds on Mount Hymettus there is something of the heroic rhythm of Theocritus.

Always there is this maddening sense of familiarity with something you knew long ago. A miserable-looking soldier, clad in Bradford khaki and wearing boots from which the soles have long since vanished, shouts, "Zito Vasilefs," as Tino flashes by in his coach of royal blue, and it suddenly strikes you that "Vasilefs" is your old friend Βασιλεύς, who caused you so much trouble at school.

A STURDY GRECIAN HUNTER

Even the restaurants borrow the names of ancient heroes, and you may go to a cinema and see a German film with "subtitles" which Plato himself would have understood.

It is this constant consciousness of the past that makes Greece what she is today—the most "western" of all the Balkan states. It is true that even the most traveled Greeks, when they are going to France or Italy, talk of going to "Europe," as though Greece were really in Asia. But Greece is, fundamentally, European.

It is all reflected in the national language. Stay for a week or so near Ghev-Ghelli, by the frontier. Go from a Slav village to a Greek one. Listen to the dark, fiery language of the Serbs, and then listen to the cold, dry conversation of the Greeks. True, it has been worn smoother by many tongues, it has been mixed with Oriental elements; but still it remains what it was. And when you pass from Serbia to Greece you pass from the land of passion to the land of law.

II

THE BOWL OF BYRON

When Byron, with his accustomed energy, urged his friends in Greece to—

> Fill high the bowl with Samian wine
> That made Anacreon's song divine,

he showed himself a very fine poet, but a remarkably poor wine taster. Indeed, had his injunction been followed, it is not improbable that the War of Greek Independence would have gone down to history as the War of Greek Indigestion.

For I have drunk the wine in question in its native haunts of Samos, and nobody I have met showed any marked desire to fill his bowl to the Byronic standard. Very sweet, very sickly, and strongly impregnated with resin, it stands in the same relation to sherry or burgundy as a frosted Christmas card to a Rembrandt etching.

And yet it is interesting to know a little about this strange beverage, for in the villages of Greece one gets little else, and especially in the islands and the districts round Attica.

The wines themselves are made from many kinds of grapes, varying from the round, light berries of the roditis to the long, white, seedless sultanas. And you may imagine that when you pour resin into wine it suffers what might almost be described as a "sea change, into something rich and strange."

The resin which is most popular comes from the particular form of Aleppo pine which one sees dotted over so many of the mountains. Many is the trunk that has been seared and scarred in order that the juice of the tree might give new life to a Greek peasant. For it is not really so poisonous as it tastes, and I met an English doctor who told me that it was excellent for accustoming the traveler to strange foods.

And certainly over here some of the foods are strange enough. If you are in the country, you will not get much change of menu. However, there are always olives—little green olives in earthenware bowls, or big black ones that are shoveled out of casks by the not over-clean hands of the innkeeper. You must remember that there are 50,000,000 olive trees in Greece, and that on an average each family consumes at least 100 kilogrammes of oil per year.

And then there will be little cakes of oatmeal or barley, served lukewarm and dipped in honey. Or, if you want meat, there will be sausages not altogether free from garlic, or a sort of mince served with a white sauce and wrapped in the leaf of a vine. And to finish, *yaorti*, which hails originally from Bul-

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"THE ACROPOLIS IS STILL THERE, ITS GLEAMING MARBLE ALMOST UNTOUCHED BY THE STORMS OF TWENTY-TWO CENTURIES"

garia and is nothing more than sour milk gone solid, and Turkish coffee scented with rosewater.

So perhaps after a meal of that sort the Byronic prescription may not be altogether amiss.

III

THE LAND OF THE WRONG WAY ROUND

Psychology is supposed to interpret all things nowadays, and I should very much like a psychological explanation of a very curious way they have in Greece. The Greeks are, and always have been, a people who gesticulate freely when speaking. But it is with an almost uncanny sensation that you suddenly realize that their gesticulations mean precisely the opposite of our own.

Watch a man in the street calling to a friend. Instead of beckoning to him—that is, instead of crooking his finger and drawing it towards him—he pushes his hands vigorously outwards, and then gives a little backward gesture. And if he wants his friend to go away, sure enough he starts to beckon.

It is the land of the wrong way round. For if you are observant you will notice that this trait is repeated a hundred times in the national life. Take the case of language. One of the great difficulties of learning modern Greek lies in the words "yes" and "no." In the other languages one learns the negative always begins with an "n." In French it is *non*, in German *nein*, in Spanish and Italian and English it is *no*. And so when you hear a Greek say *nay* you think, quite naturally, that he means "no." But *nay* is the Greek for "yes," and when you want to say "no" you have to make strange noises in your throat which make you feel quite ready to agree to anything.

It is the land of the wrong way round. Even nature seems to be affected. In the green lemon groves of the Peloponnesus I have seen the wavy lemon blossoms bursting into bud on the lower branches, while the top of the tree is loaded with ripe yellow fruit.

It is a land where, literally, they sow before they plow. You see the peasants scattering seed on the hard fields. And then you see them go with their primitive plows and churn up the earth till you would think that there was no seed left to come to fruition.

It is a land where even in social life one sees the same upside-down tendency. When you arrive in Athens, you must not expect people to call on you. You have to call on them first and leave cards on quantities of people with highly barbaric names and highly civilized butlers. (The Greeks have a passion for leaving cards, and I have seen an elaborate screen decorated with the names of thousands of callers in the house of a particularly popular hostess.)

Finally, I have just eaten a meal in which we began with a sort of liqueur and ended with white wine and tea. And I have just received a letter which was addressed on the envelope to "Esquire Nichols." Have you any need of further proof?

IV

THE AMBER CHAIN

At first I thought it was for a friend of the other sex. Then I thought it had something to do with religion—like a rosary. And, finally, I was told that it was chiefly popular as a cure for smoking.

What is this strange thing which might have so many uses, and which one sees everywhere in the streets of Athens? Watch the crowd that surges down the streets of white marble, and in the hands of one man out of every ten you will see it glittering—a chain of amber beads.

For somebody, in a moment of inspiration, discovered that a great deal of the pleasure of smoking lies not only in its narcotic effect on the nerves, but in the mechanical pleasure of holding something between the fingers. Appease that pleasure by giving yourself something to play with, and half the craving for tobacco is gone.

It sounds extravagant, and, well—foreign. One can hardly imagine a fashionable young Englishman wandering down Bond Street with a necklace of beads in his hands. And yet an English officer told me that during the war, when he had to keep watch for hours at a time, when smoking was forbidden, his little amber chain was the one thing that kept him quiet.

And so all over the south of the Balkans there are fingers playing unceasingly with these yellow beads. One seems to hear the echo of them even in the distant hills.

This habit is typical of the mingling of West with East. For Greece is, of all countries in the world, the one in which it is hardest to decide in which century you are living.

Of course, superficially, you are as modern as anybody in Athens. The streets are full of trams, which run off the line in the most natural manner possible, and on any of the outlying hills of the Greek capital you may meet a Ford climbing up with true American persistence.

You can stay at a hotel where the cocktails are the best you ever tasted, and where you sleep in a room with

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Liberty curtains and a bath that comes from Birmingham.

And then suddenly, in the next room, you hear the click of amber beads—

And you remember—oh, what a lot of things you remember! How that a hundred years ago the Turk was ruling where you are standing now, and how Greece has struggled through the centuries to keep burning the light which was lit at Athens. You remember the Roman domination, the Byzantine corruption, the hordes of Bulgars, Avars, and Slavs who broke across the Danube in the sixth century, and finally the long "Pax Turcomania," which even after a thousand years was unable to extinguish the Greek genius. . . .

You remember that even now the eyes of all Greece are strained on the struggle in Asia Minor, and that Constantinople is a good deal near than Paris.

But the West will win. For the amber beads, as I said before, are intended as a cure for smoking. And only a Westerner would want to be cured of a thing like that!

CHEAP MONEY

BY WHIDDEN GRAHAM

IN these days of business depression it is not surprising that, as in similar industrial depressions in the past, the unthinking masses should look for relief through increasing the supply of the medium that buys things—money. To the question, Why do not the one hundred million consumers buy the food, clothing, and other commodities of which there is more than enough for all? the reply is obvious: Lack of money. Therefore let the Government make more money seems to be the easier way to start the clogged streams of distribution, and so we have again a revival of what may be termed the "cheap money" movement that has occupied so largely the field of National politics at recurrent periods during the past forty years.

During the general depression that followed the Civil War the popular demand for more "greenbacks" would have swept the country into an era of irredeemable currency and long prevented an industrial and trade revival had it not been for the firmness of President Grant, who vetoed the bill providing for increased issues of the paper money that had been resorted to as a war measure. Then came the fight, led by Richard P. Bland, for the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1, that was defeated only by the adoption of what was known as the Sherman Silver-Purchase Act, under which the Government was forced to purchase annually large quantities of silver bullion, against which Treasury certificates were issued. This action delayed for a time the popular agitation for free coinage, but when in 1893 President Cleveland, alarmed by the effect on the National finances of the rapidly increasing hoard of useless silver, successfully urged upon Congress the repeal of the Sherman Law, the demand for what was termed "the money of the Constitution" became so strong that in 1896 the Democratic National Convention was controlled by the free-silver advocates, and W. J. Bryan was nominated for President on a platform declaring for the immediate resumption of silver coinage at the 16-to-1 ratio. Although the Democrats had the support of many free-silver Republicans in the sensational campaign that followed Mr. Bryan's nomination, the sound common sense of the American people prevailed, and, while in 1900 the Democratic party reaffirmed the platform of 1896, free coinage was dropped as the chief issue and Mr. Bryan made his second campaign on the platform of opposition to what he called the imperialistic policy of the Republicans following the war with Spain.

Apart from the free-silver movement the early nineties saw the rise of the Populist party in the Southern and Mississippi Valley States. While the Populists declared themselves to be essentially an anti-monopoly party, with varying platforms in different States, they agreed in favoring the abolition of the National banking system and the issuing of Government notes based upon stable farm products stored in public warehouses. For a time the new party, which polled over a million votes in 1892 for General Weaver as Presidential candidate, threatened to hold the balance of power, but with the capture of the Democratic party by the free-silver contingent it soon faded away.

The very grave defects in our National banking system, which furnished an insufficient supply of an unelastic currency, were conceded for many years, but the public sentiment in the farming districts of the country was so strongly opposed to what was thought to be "the banker's monopoly" that it was impossible to secure action by Congress establishing a better system. Any plan put forward for the adoption of better banking methods was promptly condemned by Senators and Representatives, who professed to speak for the farmers, as the work of Wall Street and the "money king," and thus sorely needed reforms were long delayed, with great injury, not only to commercial and industrial interests, but chiefly to the welfare of the farmers.

The enactment of the Federal Reserve Bank Law, under the wise leadership of President Wilson, was made possible only by his skillful management of his party's leaders, who ignored the traditional attitude of hostility toward banks dating from President Jackson's attack on the United States Bank, and by the cordial co-operation of the Republicans in both houses of Congress. Of all the legislation enacted during the eight years of Mr. Wilson's Administration the adoption of the Federal Reserve Act is by far the most important. Without it there can be no question that we should now be suffering from the effects of a Nation-wide panic that would have resulted in almost universal bankruptcy.

During the five years of inflation and high prices for farm products that resulted from the World War the farmers were prosperous, and the money question dropped out of sight in National politics. The urgent demand for capital for the purchase of implements, fertilizers, etc., needed to assure greater production of farm crops was met to a large extent by the Federal Reserve System and the Farm Loan banks. Prices of staple farm products advanced one hundred per cent and there was a ready market for everything the farmers had to sell. With their greater incomes the farmers vastly increased their purchases of all kinds of goods, thus adding to the prosperity of our manufacturers, merchants, and bankers. The price of farm lands in most sections of the country steadily increased, and many thousands of farms were bought or leased at figures far beyond the prevailing values of 1913. The sales of motor cars to farmers mounted up to millions and of motor trucks to hundreds of thousands. It seemed as though the farmer had at last come into his rightful share of the wealth that his industry produces.

From this dream of permanent prosperity came the rude awakening of 1920, when almost without warning the farmers found themselves confronted by an amazing deflation in values of all farm products. How far this was due to world-wide conditions that checked the ability of other countries to buy our surplus crops need not be considered here. Whatever the causes, the fact remains that the shrinkage in values of staple farm products has already amounted to at least ten billion dollars, a direct loss to the farmers of that amount, with consequent widespread distress and in many thousands of cases bankruptcy. Tenant farmers who had made long leases based on war-time prices found themselves unable to meet expenses or to pay their rent, and are being forced off the land. In Iowa alone, Herbert Quick, a well-known authority on farm conditions, asserts that thousands of farmer tenants have al-

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ready been evicted, and that the renter's situation is daily becoming more acute. Similar testimony from experienced observers everywhere confirms President Harding's statement to the recent Agricultural Conference at Washington, to the effect that millions engaged in farming are in sore distress and must have immediate relief if they are barely to exist.

In considering the farmer's protest against existing conditions it must be remembered that the process of deflation from war prices has not to any material extent affected his expenditures. Retail prices of manufactured articles have fallen somewhat, but are still from forty to sixty per cent higher than seven years ago. Freight rates are very much higher, coal is at least one hundred per cent dearer, and fertilizers, farm implements, and other things that the farmer must have cost much more than before the war. The farmer, therefore, has a real grievance in that he has had to bear the greater burden of the collapse in prices.

Given these conditions, what is the remedy? To millions of farmers it appears to be a return to higher prices through Government action in increasing the supply of money and giving better facilities for loans on farm lands and staple products. In some quarters there has developed a strong sentiment in favor of Federal fixing of prices, so as to guarantee the farmer a minimum price, but this is admitted to be of little permanent value. It could not apply to our large surplus of products, for which a market must be found abroad, since the foreigners would not buy our products so long as such countries as Australia, the Argentine, and Canada have a surplus for export at lower rates. So the drift of farm sentiment is turning again to the problem of more money as an agency for inflating prices and to enable the farmers to hold their crops for more favorable selling conditions. The relatively small contraction in the Nation's volume of currency is pointed to as one of the contributing causes of low-priced farm products, and in every farming district of the South, Middle West, and Northwest the cheap money agitators are busily engaged in propaganda for one method or another of increasing the money supply. The first indication of a return to the belief in Government aid through more money and direct loans of public funds to the farmers manifested in Congress was the demand for the appointment of a farmer to the Federal Reserve Board. The speeches in the Senate in support of this innovation were filled with attacks on banks and bankers, quite in the style of the Populist and free-silver days, and showed that many Senators believe, or are willing to assert, that to a great extent the fall in farm prices was due to the wicked banker's action in calling loans and restricting credits. They also exhibit the old fallacy that the Government has an unlimited supply of credit that it can extend to a deserving industry, without regard to ultimate results, a notion that has so recently been confuted by the experience of Russia with its Bolshevik paper rubles that it needs no comment.

Another symptom of the return to the more-money delusion as a remedy for economic ills is found in the National Monetary Conference held in Washington, D. C., in December last. Delegates from twenty-four States, including W. H. Harvey, of "Coin's Financial School" fame (who was one of the leaders in the free-silver movement of 1896), met in convention to arrange for a systematic educational campaign on behalf of what they call an "honest monetary system," under which the power to issue currency will be taken away from the banks, all money to be issued directly by the Government and loaned to individuals through a loan bureau to be created as a branch of the United States Treasury. A bill for this purpose has been introduced by Senator Ladd, of North Dakota, and a vigorous agitation to secure its enactment is to be prosecuted by the National Honest Money Association, which has appropriated the name of an organization formed in 1896 to correct the fallacies of free silver. The Association indorsed Henry Ford's attack on the gold standard; demanded that all paper currency should be issued by the Federal Government and made a full legal tender, not redeemable in coin or metallic reserves, and asked that the making of contracts discriminating against this Government currency should be made a criminal offense. Working along the lines of the Anti-Saloon League, the Association plans to give its support to the candidates for Senators or Representatives in Congress who are most likely to favor its policies, and does not contemplate the formation of a new party. I am informed by representatives of the organized farmers that, while the leaders in the great farm associations have not the slightest sympathy with this new cheap-money movement, it has undoubtedly secured a considerable following, particularly among the farmers of the South and Middle West, and they believe that unless there is a material improvement in farm conditions the sentiment for radical changes in our banking and currency systems will find expression in Congress to an extent that may seriously hamper the adoption of sane and practical legislation for the relief of agriculture.

Henry Ford's announcement a few weeks ago that he had abandoned his anti-Jewish campaign, for the purpose of leading in a movement for the abolition of the gold standard and the issuing of "energy money" based on wealth production, has aroused the sympathetic interest of all the varied schools of the fiat money and anti-bank propaganda. His statement as to the nature and function of money coming from almost any one else would have been laughed at, but it must be remembered that it is an American trait to defer to the successful business man as an authority on matters outside his own calling, and there are millions who believe that Mr. Ford's success in manufacturing qualifies him to give advice on almost any subject. His weekly paper has a wide circulation among the farmers, and if, as the fiat money school fondly hope, he puts a small part of his enormous fortune behind his new movement, he may lead the forces of unrest and discontent to an attack on the very basis of our present financial system that will make trouble for years to come.

It is only fair to Mr. Ford to say that in his criticisms of the gold standard he is to some extent encouraged, if not justified, by the arguments put forward by Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, in favor of what he calls "stabilizing the dollar." Professor Fisher has for some years been engaged in a propaganda to secure legislation by Congress providing for what he thinks would be a "stable dollar" by the simple process of theoretically adding to, or taking from, the amount of gold in the standard coin when the index of a large number of staple commodities shows an advance or decline in price. An organization called the Stable Money League, recently formed for the purpose of promoting an investigation into the subject, owes its existence largely to his efforts to establish what would in effect be a commodity standard for gold, instead of the gold standard for goods. In so far as this League raises the question of stabilizing the prices of farm products by legislation it is directly playing into the hands of Mr. Ford and other enemies of the gold standard, and creates confusion of thought that leads to a totally wrong conception of the nature and functions of a government-established measure of value.

The National Agricultural Conference adopted a programme for legislative action for the benefit of the farmers that should meet with general approval. In the long run the only laws that will help the farmers are those that make it possible for them to co-operate in helping themselves. That there are some defects in our present banking and credit systems that call for amendment may be conceded. If there is discrimination by banks against the farmers, an alleged fact that has not been established, action should be taken to correct abuses of banking power. But there is no justification for a renewal of the warfare against banks as instruments of oppression and agents of monopoly that has so often threatened our financial stability, so essential to the permanent prosperity of all our industries. It will be a calamity if the failure to legislate wisely along the lines suggested by the representative farmers in convention assembled should plunge the country into another sham battle over the money question that would side-track the really important economic issues that urgently demand a prompt solution.

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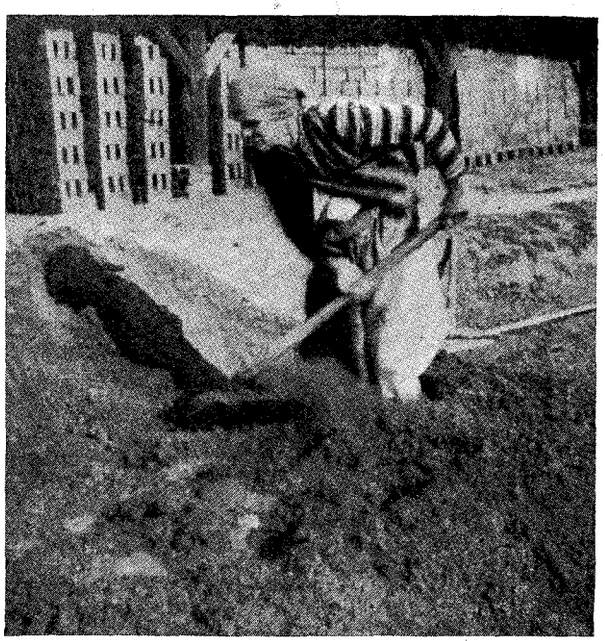
WOMEN BRICKMAKERS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PICTURES FROM AN OUTLOOK READER



MIXING UP CLAY TO GET IT TO THE RIGHT CONSISTENCY TO MOLD INTO BRICKS

CARRYING THE FULL MOLD READY TO BE TURNED OUT TO DRY IN THE SUN WITH THE OTHER BRICKS SHOWN IN ROWS ON THE GROUND

From Lydia E. Sayer, Brno, Moravia, Czechoslovakia

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THE BOOK TABLE

THE GONCOURT PRIZE

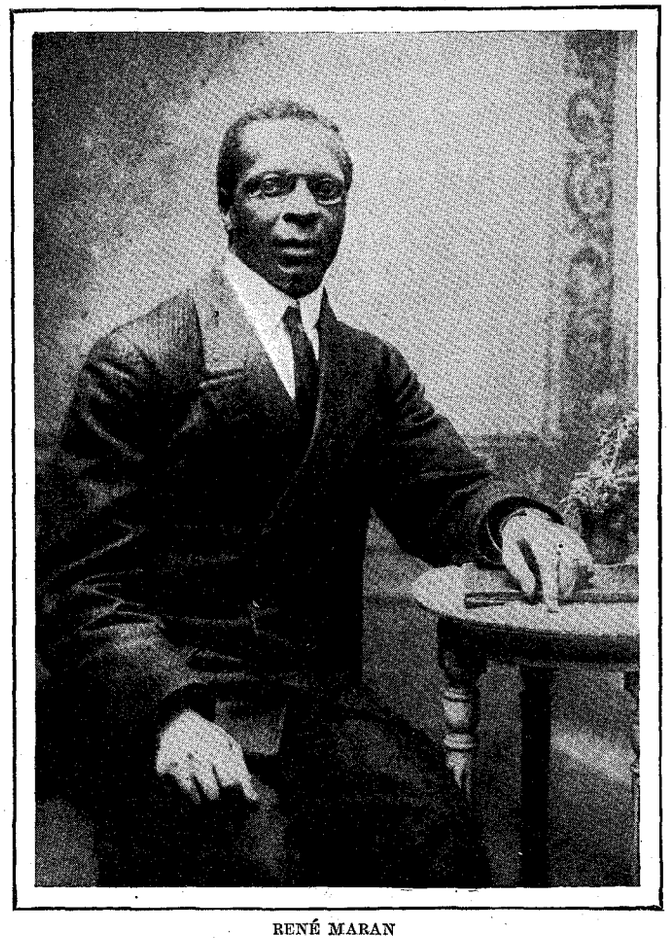
BY WILLIAM H. SCHEIFLEY

THE Goncourt Academy, in crowning "Batouala," a novel by René Maran dealing with life among the natives of Central Africa, has again created surprise. The laureate, a Negro born on the island of Martinique, but educated in France and at present employed in the French colonial service, was perhaps even more obscure than Ernest Pérochon, the village schoolmaster who won this prize in 1920. Probably the good fortune of these unknown writers should be partly attributed to the desire of the Academy to discourage "literary strategy"—the efforts of authors and publishers to influence the Goncourt jury in their own favor. Each year publishers and critics lay siege to the jury, an abuse until recently almost unknown in literary manners. Obviously the temptation is not easy to resist, since victory assures the laureate's fame. For, although this one Goncourt prize of five thousand francs, awarded since 1903, represents in money scarcely a third as much as some of the scores of prizes bestowed by the French Academy, yet it now attracts more attention than all those combined.

This time the Goncourt contest was unusually close, novels having been submitted up to the day before the decision, in spite of a regulation fixing the final date as six weeks earlier. From among the various volumes there eventually emerged three favorites: "L'Epithalame," by Jacques Chardonne; "A Bord de l'Etoile-Matutine," by Pierre MacOrlan; and "Batouala." At some time during the balloting both Chardonne and MacOrlan received five votes each, the highest number cast for Maran. However, they did not, like Maran, have the support of President Geffroy. It was his ballot that carried the day for Maran. Chardonne's novel, which enjoyed the largest favor with critics, resembles in composition Flaubert's "Education sentimentale." It exhibits the same sober style, the same minute and detailed realism. Like Flaubert's novel too, unfortunately, "L'Epithalame" is faulty in perspective, since it lacks outstanding portraits. As a stylist MacOrlan certainly excels Chardonne. His fascinating story of maritime life at once delights and disconcerts, thanks to its fantasy and originality. Even though defeated in the last "campaign," MacOrlan and Chardonne bid fair to rank henceforth among the important contemporary novelists of France.

Concerning René Maran critics are likely to disagree. His "objective" realism, besides its burden of incomprehensible dialect, is marred by an illogical didacticism. To be sure, "Batouala" may be called a novel according to the Goncourt conception af art. Its descriptive elements, at least, resemble photographic reproductions of life, reflected upon a background made up of minute touches harmoniously blended. Few novelists have surpassed Maran's description of a wandering flock of ducks, a glowing sunset, or a drenching thunder-storm. Scarcely less admirable are certain psychological features of the book. For portraying such emotions as jealousy, revenge, and superstitious admiration Maran reveals himself a finished artist. Excellent too, albeit rather meager, are his pictures of monotonous tribal life, with its appalling hardships, occasionally animated by orgies and the chase. Most interesting of all is his treatment of native sorcery and mythology, especially superstitions regarding the sun, the moon, and the Spirit of Fire. While less pathetic and penetrating, "Batouala" reminds one of Ernest Psichari's African novel, "Lands of Sun and Slumber." The Negro writer, in depicting the fortunes of his chief Batouala, excels for local color, but lacks Psichari's vision and broad sympathy. In a word, his art impresses us as a bit fragmentary.

A more serious shortcoming is Maran's tendency to moralize. Contrary to the impassive attitude of the naturalists, he violently denounces the infamy and rapacity of the whites who colonize—certainly a legitimate point of view. As is evident from the Pan-Black Conferences held in Paris and London last summer, the Negro question demands serious consideration by the colonizing nations of Europe. Literature exposing oppression and exploitation of the natives should therefore be welcome. All we ask is that the writer be convincing. Unhappily, Maran fails to substantiate the scathing accusations contained in his preface. Only two whites appear in the story, and nowhere do they wrong the natives. True, the white man's crimes and the black man's burdens are mentioned, though they form no part of the story. "Batouala" depicts none of the horrors imputed to the whites. In a work of fiction intended to correct abuses and effect reform one expects something more than mere denunciations. As Henri Fabre shows so admirably in "The Grasshoppers," his drama dealing with abuses in French Indo-China, colonial administration may work serious harm to the natives. Maran, however, has failed to prove his charges. Indeed, to judge by his por-



RENÉ MARAN

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trayal of life among the beastly and treacherous inhabitants of French Equatorial Africa, it seems that they could only profit from "corrupt European civilization."

The crowning of "Batouala" by the Goncourt Academy has consecrated one aspect of French colonial literature. René Maran forms the latest link in a long chain of exotic writers from Bernardin de Saint-Pierre to Loti and Claude Farrère. Although a mediocre "philosopher," Bernardin was a talented artist. Thanks to his initiative, an exotic flora has gradually taken firm root in the soil of classic French literature. After Rousseau had created an appreciation of nature, Bernardin, in his enthusiasm for the new cult, made a voyage to the French tropical islands, from which he brought back "Paul and Virginia," a novel glowing with local color. It is true that such poets as Parny, Leconte de Lisle, and Hérédia were afterwards to sing the charms of those distant shores. But their precursor was the author of "Paul and Virginia." In fact, from Chateaubriand to Loti, the various French writers who have evinced a particular fondness for exoticism, the picturesque, and local color derive in some measure from Bernardin de Saint-Pierre. René Maran, even though decrying France's treatment of her black subjects, might well feel proud of his literary ancestry.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

CONN OF THE CORAL SEAS. By Beatrice Grimshaw. The Macmillan Company, New York City. $1.75.

Here are romance, adventure, danger, and a bit of realism, too, for Miss Grimshaw knows the outlying corners of the South Seas from actual residence. The tale, once fairly begun, will not be left unfinished, and it is not mere raw sensationalism, but skilled story-weaving.

EVERLASTING WHISPER (THE). By Jackson Gregory. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A romance of the Sierras with a girl of refinement and wealth who is brought into strange (and sometimes strained) relations with a young explorer who is hunting for a fabulously rich mass of gold ore. The secret, once known to several persons, is now confined to one doddering old man whose partners have long ago been murdered. The first part of the story has excellent character work; the latter part piles up the sensations too high.

ONE. By Sarah McConnell. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.75.

The title refers to that unity and completeness of love and knowledge of each other between husband and wife which is the ideal of the young married woman who is the principal character. Her husband is a brilliant man, full of interest and intellectual curiosity about charming and attractive women. She is too proud to take the ordinary method of holding her husband by trying to make him jealous. Most women will say that the wife carried this idea much too far and that the husband, though agreeable, was base.

BIOGRAPHY

LIFE OF GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE (A). By Henry G. Prout, C.E., A.M., LL.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City. $2.50.

Somewhat unusual among biographies in giving first prominence to a description and discussion of the inventions of the subject rather than of his personality. The author, however, had the advantage of personal acquaintance with George Westinghouse, and draws an interesting picture of the man, though, as with his hero himself, his chief interest seems to be in the things produced by the inventor. Westinghouse was a man of large mold physically and mentally and of great achievement. This account of his work will be of especial interest to readers with a mechanical bent.

POETRY

FAIRY BREAD. By Laura Benet. Thomas Seltzer, New York. $1.

The sixteen short pieces in this volume are whimsical, sprite-like efforts that dance into the mind and as swiftly out again.

MODERN BRITISH POETRY. A Collection by Louis Untermeyer. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.

Mr. Louis Untermeyer in this volume has put together a companion collection to his "Modern American Poetry." The period covered is from about 1870 to 1920, and this affords the anthologist opportunity to skim over the tag-end of the Victorian era, the yellow nineties, the Henley group outburst, the Celtic revival, the Kipling and Masefield influences, and the Georgians. Consequently the poets range from Thomas Hardy, who opens the book, to Robert Graves, who ends it. Eighty English poets are included, and it is difficult to think of any one of importance who has been left out. Occasionally a better selection could have been made of the work included, but personal preference always rules in an anthology, and this should be recognized. The felicitous biographical comments prefixed to the selections of each poet should be noted, for they are admirable examples of compressed critical and descriptive matter.

MISCELLANEOUS

SELF-DEVELOPMENT: A HANDBOOK FOR THE AMBITIOUS. By H. Addington Bruce. The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. $1.50.

This book is well entitled—"for the Ambitious." There are some boys and girls who do not care to learn; they read only for the enjoyment of the hour. There are some men and women who do not care to learn; they read only the gossip in the daily papers or the stories in the magazines. These are the unambitious; they take what life brings to them; they have no real desire either to improve the quality or change the character of their work. This book is not for them; but for youth who are not too young and for men and women who are not too old to tackle hopefully the never fully solved problem of self-development. Mr. Bruce's previous work in the field of psychology has prepared him for this volume; in it he applies to the practical problems of life, such as, How to do real thinking, How to develop the will, How to cultivate the memory, fundamental psychological principles. This he does with noteworthy clearness of style, without scientific phraseology, and with concrete illustrations taken from life. To indolent readers the book will not be entertaining; to ambitious readers it will be both interesting and valuable.

WHISTLER JOURNAL (THE). By E. R. and J. Pennell. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $8.50.

A splendid volume physically because of the scores of good reproductions of Whistler's etchings and paintings. It is also surprisingly readable—we say "surprisingly" because of the vast amount of anecdote and talk about Whistler already printed in the biography by the Pennells and elsewhere. But there seems to be no end of capital anecdote and by-talk about this eccentric personality. The Pennells have been called Whistler's Boswells. It is true in a good sense, for without Boswell's sycophancy they have given an intimate "close-up" (as the film people say) of their subject.

BOOKS RECEIVED

FICTION

ELEPHANT GOD (THE). By Gordon Casserly. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.90.

FAR TO SEEK. By Maud Diver. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.

FROZEN BARRIER (THE). By Belmore Brown. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.75.

GIBBETED GODS. By Lillian Barrett. The Century Company, New York. $1.90.

GIFT OF PAUL CLERMONT (THE). By Warrington Dawson. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City. $1.75.

GREAT WAY (THE). The Story of the Joyful, the Sorrowful, the Glorious. By Horace Fish. Mitchell Kennerley, New York. $2.

HAPPY VENTURE (THE). By Edith Ballinger Price. Illustrated. The Century Company, New York, $1.75.

IN PAWN. By Ellis Parker Butler. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.90.

JUBILEE GIRL (THE). By Arthur P. Hankins. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.

KING—OF KEARSARGE. By Arthur O. Friel. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

BIOGRAPHY

CHAPTERS FROM CHILDHOOD. Reminiscences of an Artist's Granddaughter. By Juliet M. Soskice. Illustrated. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $3.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

AND EVEN NOW. By Max Beerbohm. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

SEER OF SLABSIDES (THE). By Dallas Lore Sharp. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. 75c.

SCIENCE

EINSTEIN, THE SEARCHER. By Alexander Moszkowski. Translated by Henry L. Brose. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5.

MAN, THE ANIMAL. By Dr. William Martin Smallwood. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

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CONTRIBUTORS' GALLERY

BEVERLEY NICHOLS, whose novel of Oxford life, "Patchwork," is shortly to be published in an American edition, presents picturesque glimpses of modern Greece in an article which he entitles "From an Attic Window." In submitting his article he begged for forgiveness for the pun. The Outlook has forgiven him; we trust that its readers will as well.

THE "Battle of the Bonus" is being waged fiercely around and within the halls of Congress. In this issue of The Outlook D. M. Le Bourdais reports what Canada has done towards settling the problem of her returned soldiers. Veterans of the A. E. F. give their views upon the advisability of granting a bonus. The first statement in this "cross section of veteran opinion" was written at the request of The Outlook by Hanford MacNider, Commander of the American Legion and a sincere and convinced supporter of "adjusted compensation." Hanford MacNider enlisted in May, 1917, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He fought at Château Thierry, the Aisne defensive, the Marne-Aisne offensive, the Marbache sector, the Saint-Mihiel offensive, the Champagne offensive, 1918 (Blanc-Mont Ridge), and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was awarded the Légion d'Honneur, the Croix de Guerre with four separate citations, the Croce al Merito di Guerra, and our own Distinguished Service Cross with an oak-leaf cluster. The citation which gave him the oak-leaf cluster says:

> On duty as regimental adjutant, while carrying instructions to the assaulting lines, he found the line unable to advance and being disorganized by a heavy machine-gun fire. Running forward in the face of the fire, this officer captured a German machine gun, drove off the crew, reorganized the line on that flank, and thereby enabled the advance to continue.

ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN, for many years a member of the editorial staff, gives an intimate study of the distinguished French Ambassador, Jean Jules Jusserand.

THE OUTLOOK has referred in the past to Mr. Charles K. Taylor's remarkable system of physical standards for boys. Of the application of this system he tells in detail in this issue. His article should prove welcome to all parents and teachers.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM is a writer on social and economic questions who was identified with the Sound Currency and Tariff Reform propaganda and the Single Tax movement.

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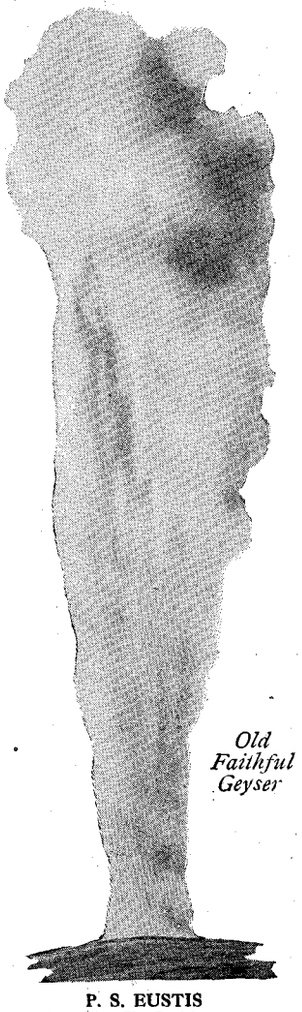

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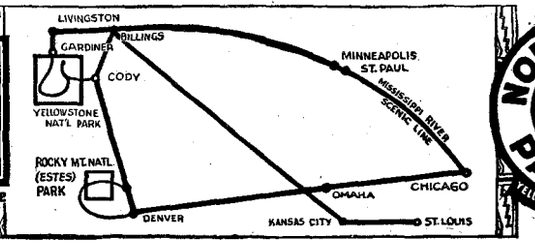

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

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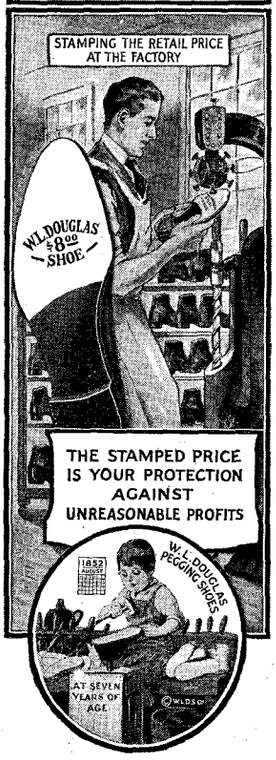
W. L. DOUGLAS

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

$7.00 & $8.00 SHOES

ALSO MANY STYLES AT $5.00 & $6.00

YOU CAN ALWAYS SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU AT ONE PROFIT


STAMPING THE RETAIL PRICE AT THE FACTORY
W.L.DOUGLAS $8.00 SHOE
THE STAMPED PRICE IS YOUR PROTECTION AGAINST UNREASONABLE PROFITS
W.L.DOUGLAS PEGGING SHOES
1852
AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE

WHEN YOU BUY W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES CONSIDER THE EXTRA QUALITY YOU RECEIVE FOR THE PRICE PAID

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the best and finest selected leathers the market affords. We employ the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

When you need shoes look for a W. L. Douglas store. We own 108 stores located in the principal cities. You will find in our stores many kinds and styles of high-class, fine shoes that we believe are better shoe values for the money than you can buy elsewhere.

Our $7.00 and $8.00 shoes are exceptionally good values. There is one point we wish to impress upon you that is worth dollars for you to remember. W. L. Douglas shoes are put into all of our stores at factory cost. We do not make one cent of profit until the shoes are sold to you. When you buy shoes at any one of our stores you pay only one small retail profit.

No matter where you live, shoe dealers can supply you with W. L. Douglas shoes. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with the name and retail price stamped on the sole. Do not take a substitute and pay one or two extra profits. Order direct from the factory and save money.

BOYS' SHOES $4.00 & $4.50

W. L. Douglas name and portrait is the best known shoe Trade Mark in the world. It stands for the highest standard of quality at the lowest possible cost. The intrinsic value of a Trade Mark lies in giving to the consumer the equivalent of the price paid for the goods.

Catalog Free.

W. L. Douglas

President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,
167 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

DEAF?

This Smile Says

"I Hear Clearly"

If you are hard of hearing you have embarrassing moments—so do your friends. Is it not worth while to see if all this embarrassment can be avoided?

500,000 persons are now hearing clearly by aid of the Acousticon.

A New York Physician says: "It is of great value to me. I should have been obliged to give up the practice of medicine long ago if I had not obtained this best of all devices for the aid of hearing."

We offer you the

1922 ACOUSTICON

For 10 Days' FREE TRIAL

No Deposit — No Expense

Just write, saying, "I am hard of hearing and will try the Acousticon." Give it a fair trial amid familiar surroundings—thus you can best tell what it will do for you.

Remember, however, that the Acousticon has patented features which cannot be duplicated. So no matter what your past experience has been send for your free trial today.

DICTOGRAPH PRODUCTS CORP.

1303 Candler Bldg., 220 W. 42d St., N. Y. City

Carter-Thorburn Collection

of early vegetable seeds is the result of 120 years' selecting and testing. **Earliness and quality combined.**

SUNRISE TOMATO—The earliest, most productive, good sized, scarlet fruit, very even, of fine quality, with solid meat and few seeds.

16 DAY RADISH—Oval, white-tipped, crimson, crisp and tender.

CRIMSON BALL BEET—Very early, round, bright crimson, good size and fine flavor.

SPRINGTIDE or ALLHEART CABBAGE—A dwarf variety maturing in early spring. Quality unsurpassed.

PERPETUAL LETTUCE—All season head lettuce.

LITTLE MARVEL TURNIP—The earliest white globe turnip, crisp, solid flesh of delicious flavor.

Try this collection at our expense. The money you send will apply on your first order. Send 25c and ask for **Sunrise Collection No. 320** and we will send by return mail the 6 packets of Earliest and Best vegetable seeds, our illustrated catalog and a **25-Cent Rebate Check** to apply on your first order of $1.00 or more.

Catalog Free—Our 85th annual Catalog of Carters Tested and Selected Seeds will be mailed free to anyone mentioning this paper.

CARTERS TESTED SEEDS, Inc., 53 Barclay St., N. Y. City
(Consolidated with J. M. Thorburn & Co.)
Canadian Branch, 133 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES

COUGH AND VOICE LOZENGES

For Sore Throat, Hoarseness

Coughing, and all throat troubles from asthmatic and catarrhal conditions. Harmless—safe for children. Not candy but a cough remedy. At druggists.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

General Sales Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc. New York London Toronto

"THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT"

MORE CONTEST LETTERS

THE MOMENTOUS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

THE OUTLOOK of April 6, 1921, was momentous in its economic and mental results upon me. My eye had caught a sentence in large, neat type, standing out alone in a two-column space, which read, "$1,000 INVESTED IN MANY CLASSES OF HIGH-GRADE BONDS TODAY WILL YIELD AS MUCH AS A $2,000 INVESTMENT MADE BEFORE THE WAR." Instantly I was interested. I had just received a gift of $200, and had been wondering how to invest it. I read on. In smaller type below was, "Unusual values in carefully selected bonds and preferred stocks are offered in the current list of The National City Company. Offices in more than 50 cities."

For eighteen years I had been a minister. I had begun with a debt of $500 incurred for my education. My first salary was $600 annually. In five years I had canceled most of my debt and met the premiums on a life insurance endowment policy. Then I married. The years since, as before, demanded rigid economy. Three years after marriage my wife suffered a complete nervous breakdown from overwork, and over $300 went for medical and hospital expenses. A change of pastorate from a Middle West city to the Shenandoah Valley—nature's sanitarium—eventually restored her strength. But the cost of living had risen, and, although my wife now supplemented our income by teaching music, our savings were limited to the life insurance premiums. A few months before my $200 came we had again moved into a new pastorate, which promised an opportunity to save more than the insurance premium. Besides, the policy would mature after one more payment. These facts and the advertisement combined to excite interest.

Naturally, I knew nothing of investments. But I had always associated bonds with millionaires. The thought of getting more than savings-bank interest on my $200 haunted me. In talking with a fellow-minister I found that he owned bonds. I examined the Directory of our near-by city, Pittsburgh, and found it was one of the "fifty cities" of The National City Company. On my next visit to the city I called at the Company's offices. Its representatives answered the questions of my uninformed mind with the utmost courtesy and patience. I carried home a list of investment offerings and selected for purchase a $100 bond. A week later I purchased, by mail, a second of similar denomination.

I have since purchased, through another Outlook advertisement, a third bond, paying for it in monthly installments out of my salary. In another

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month I shall complete payment, when I intend buying a fourth one.

I have experienced almost as much pleasure in studying and selecting bonds in anticipation of their purchase as I have felt in the sense of ownership. For the first time in my life I am beginning to experience a feeling of financial security. A. COUNTRY PARSON.

NATIONAL SHAWMUT COPY THRILLS CONTESTANT

I LOOKED conscientiously through the year's file of Outlooks to see if I could not perchance find an advertisement which would speak to me with more meaning than the one in the last issue of the year 1921—that of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. But I found none. This picture of the sturdy woodsmen felling great trees in the winter-still forest caught my glance as I turned the pages of the magazine desultorily and focused my attention on the arresting type beneath it: "When your hands are idle—plant a tree."

All in a moment the picture struck up memories of afternoon climbs of thickly wooded hillsides in a foreign land and renewed the thrill of the silence of the sharp wintry air that whitened our breath before us; of the timid deer that sometimes darted out of a thicket and disappeared as quickly; of the giant trunks that stretched up and up so strong above us, against which we leaned our exhausted bodies now and again for rest—and sent a wave of that remembered serenity and simplicity of life over the spirit weary of the human tangle.

This I sensed vaguely yet completely in the time it takes to perceive. Then curiosity spoke up and demanded the connection. My eye traveled downwards for answer to the name of the firm. Frankly my impression was one of surprise at being brought up against anything so seemingly incongruous as a banking institution, and so I returned to the text beneath the picture for more illuminating explanation. What I read seemed again almost too alluring to stand as a banking advertisement; but there it was—and why not?—answering surely the requirements of a good advertisement: halting the casual glance, fixing the attention, sustaining the interest, and leaving an impelling thought.

To be sure, comparatively few who read this periodical may have shipments of lumber which they could be induced, through this picture and its text, to have financed by the Shawmut Bank of Boston. That consideration is impertinent to the ranking of the advertisement. But the name of this bank will be permanently linked up in the minds of those who have halted beside its advertisement with one of the most unselfish motives that can impel a man to action—namely, the planting of trees in one generation for the following generation to enjoy. In this age of irresponsibility too many despoil where they should preserve. We waste and consume

(Continued on Page 443)

A Delightful Test

To bring you prettier teeth

This offers you a ten-day test which will be a revelation to you. It will show you the way to whiter, cleaner, safer teeth.

Millions of people of some forty races now employ this method. Leading dentists everywhere advise it. You should learn how much it means to you and yours.

Clouded by a film

Your teeth are clouded more or less by film. The fresh film is viscous—you can feel it with your tongue. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays.

Old methods of brushing leave much of that film intact. The film absorbs stains, so the teeth look discolored. Film is the basis of tartar.

How it ruins teeth

That film holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So most tooth troubles are now traced to that film, and they are almost universal.

Now we combat it

Dental science, after long research, has found two film combatants. Many careful tests have proved their efficiency. Leading dentists everywhere urge their daily use.

A new-day tooth paste has been created, called Pepsodent. It complies with modern requirements. And these two great film combatants are embodied in it.

Two other effects

Pepsodent brings two other effects which authority now deems essential. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's neutralizer for acids which cause decay.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube and watch these effects for a while. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Then judge the benefits by what you see and feel. You will be amazed.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

Endorsed by modern authorities and now advised by leading dentists nearly all the world over. All druggists supply the large tubes.

829

10-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 758, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

.....

.....

Only one tube to a family

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SPECIAL REAL ESTATE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Our readers who are interested in the purchase or rental of property in city or country will find this section of particular value. The issue of April Nineteen will also contain a similar Real Estate section

CALIFORNIA

LAZY ACRES Banning, Cal. 40-acre full-bearing almond orchard. 2 bungalows, barn, mules, complete farm equipment. Excellent water right. $40,000. Address J. G. Repplier, Owner.

COLORADO

BOULDER, COL. FOR SALE. Seven-room Brick, nearing completion; thatch roof, downstairs den and lavatory; double sleeping-porch; close to university and to mountains. Francis Ramaley, Boulder, Col.

SUNNY COLORADO. Fine country home for sale. On an eminence commanding two-hundred-mile view of Rocky Mountains. Beautiful country in all directions. Mile elevation. Nearly five thousand fruit trees. Electricity, vapor heat, sleeping-porch, sun parlor, telephone, garage; near college town on Lincoln Highway, opposite country club. Ideal in every particular. Write H. B. A., 1114 East Genesee, Syracuse, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT

Conn. Seashore Property, near New London, For Sale. Large modern cottage, grandly situated, high bluff overlooking Long Island Sound. Exceptional opportunity for party requiring high-class shore property. Might consider renting. Write for description. Crescent Beach Land Co., Crescent Beach, Conn.

EASTERN POINT SALE or RENT
12-Room COTTAGE, 2 baths. S. T. Pollard, 224 W. Lafayette Ave., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE
15-ACRE FARM, including 8-ROOM HOUSE, carriage shed, woodhouse, large barn, hen house (5 rooms)
On High Hill Overlooking Picturesque Valley
is a NEWLY PAINTED BUNGALOW (7 years old), living-room 30x18 with fireplace, kitchen, bathroom, 4 bedrooms, 12 windows, long hallway; cement porch 11 feet wide extending around 3 sides of house. Running water both houses. 10 acres tillage, 5 acres pasture land. Ideal for boarders. 10 minutes' walk to school, 20 minutes' to depot and post office. *Pictures sent upon request.*
Owner, Mrs. Edith Darrow, Hampton, Conn.

BERKSHIRE HILLS
and Vicinity
High-class country estates **for sale** and **to rent.** Inspect our offerings before deciding. E. L. PEABODY, Broker, Lakeville, Conn.

SUMMER COTTAGES for rent in Lakeville, Salisbury, and Twin Lakes. Also farm properties. For particulars communicate with Bell and Wagner, Lakeville, Conn.

FOR RENT Fine list of Summer Cottages, **New London and Eastern Point.** One particularly fine place of seven acres. Fine places **for sale** also. Est. 1887. W. S. CHAPPELL, 79 Green St., New London, Conn.

Western Connecticut Farms
Real Farms and beautiful Country Homes
In prosperous and growing river valley, only 75 miles from New York. 160 acres. house, barns, woodland, stock, and tools, $6,800. One of 200 acres, fine dwelling, cottage, barns, orchard; only $11,000 for fine estate in A-1 section. Many others, $4,000 up. List on request. Address R.F. Mygatt, New Milford, Ct.

ATTRACTIVE SUMMER RESIDENCE
40 ACRE SALT WATER PROPERTY
For sale. New buildings. 11-room house, costing $12,000, hardwood floors, electric lights, baths, toilets, splendid $8,000 barn and garage, boathouse with cottage, fine private bathing beach, a spring of pure cold water with 60 ft. head piped to all buildings. There is no finer scenery along the Sound coast. Price $20,000, half mortgage if desired.
A. I. BUSH, Niantic, Conn.

FOR SALE Old-fashioned HOUSE in Norfolk, Conn. Built for a tavern. Good repair. 4 bathrooms. 11 acres; high elevation. For particulars, 6,677, Outlook.

Gateway to the Berkshires—Litchfield Hills
For Rent—Attractive cottages and homes, summer of 1922—$500 to $3,500. All modern conveniences. Estates, homes and farms—**For Sale.** WILLARD BAKER, Sharon, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

FOR SALE
New Haven, Conn.
High elevation. One mile from New Haven. Approach either through the beautiful East Rock Park or New Haven's finest avenue—Whitney Ave. Adjoins New Haven Country Club. House 14 rooms, all improvements. Hot water heat. 7½ acres. Also beautiful lake entirely on premises. Barn, garage. Orchard. Price $30,000.
W. E. DAVIS, JR.
902 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

Summer Homes to rent Norfolk, Conn.
New York Agents, STOCKWELL & MARLING, 1186 Madison Avenue. Telephone 8885 Lenox.

FOR SALE
Sharon, Conn.
Large dairy farm, equipped for 50 cows and 75 head of stock; 400 acres, situated on the State road, 3 miles from Millerton, N. Y., and 2 miles from Coleman's Station milk depot. 200 acres of woodland, 100 tillable, 100 for pasture; gravity spring, abundant flow sufficient for houses and barns. Large farmhouse and tenant house; large barn and cow-barn, 100 ft. in length, icehouse, other outbuildings, all practically new. One of the most beautiful sites in New England for a country residence; more than a mile of lake-front on Wequadach Lake (camp on it) and Indian Mountain, 1,500 ft. elevation in background. Apply Box 22, Sharon, Conn.

For Sale—Sharon, Conn.
DAIRY-FARM
175 acres, on State road, 2 miles from Coleman's Station milk depot, 2 miles from Sharon village, and 3 miles from Millerton. Tenant house of 12 rooms, large barn equipped for 40 cows, horse barn, icehouse, garage, silo, and other outbuildings, all in fine repair. 90 acres tillable, very fertile, well watered by outflow of Indian Lake, running through entire farm. Inquire Wm. B. Coley, 6 W. 50th St., N. Y. C.

COLONIAL HOUSE
In the Foothills of the Berkshires
Washington, Conn.
A country place of about 8 acres, situated in the midst of charming scenery. Colonial house of 14 rooms, 6 open fireplaces, steam heat, 3 bathrooms. Stable with living quarters, 2-car garage, chicken house and yards, icehouse, flower and vegetable gardens; never failing water supply from individual spring; Waring sewage disposal system; admirable church and school advantages and golf. An all-year-round home of charm and comfort. On Litchfield branch of N. Y. & N. H. R.R. By motor 2 hours or less from New Haven. For further information address 6,499, Outlook.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For a SCHOOL or HOME
Buy this beautiful property in Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C. 16 rooms, 2 baths, fine grounds. Reasonably priced. 6,599, Outlook.

FLORIDA

FLORIDA FARM LAND FOR SALE. Absentee ownership necessitates sale. Near railroad. 40 miles from Tampa. Original homestead. 160 acres. $3,000. Mrs. G. A. Evans, 1222 N. W. 7th Ave., Miami, Fla.

MAINE

Want Maine Property?
Consult **LOUIS KIRSTEIN & SONS,** largest agency in Maine. Bangor, Maine.

ALFORD LAKE, ME. Rent, 6-room, furnished, (camp) cottage, with screened piazza, garage, ice, boats. 12 miles from Rockland. Address Ernest C. Davis, Rockland, Me.

Attractive bungalow to rent for season, on Bailey Island, Me.
Completely furnished excepting as to linen and silver. Beautiful view and location. A. M. Fisher, 231 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

For Sale Choice preserve, 400 acres, high elevation, on shore of beautiful lake. Mountainous scenery, picturesque woodlands. Hunting, bathing, boating, fishing. Buildings in good repair. On railroad and automobile road. Best of references. Apply to HILLARD C. SCHOPPE, 41 Fifth St., Bangor, Me.

COUNTRY BARGAIN
On the edge of the village of **Bar Mills,** which is on railroad inland 18 miles from Portland, a large house with modern improvements and outbuildings, elevated, excellent site and neighborhood, will be sold partly furnished, including good piano, for $3,500; deferred payments if desired. Photo and details of JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High St., Boston.

FORTUNES ROCKS, Biddeford, Me. Two shore cottages **for rent,** furnished most attractively for modern housekeeping; 8 rooms, bath, 2 toilets, electricity, water. Also small furnished camp for 3 persons. Miss Esther W. Smith, Andover, Mass.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME. For Sale or Rent, Cottage and Bungalow on Southport Shore. Fine ocean and harbor view. Rent $150 and $200. Price $1,000 and $1,500. Easy terms. Send for photos. J. H. Blair, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, cottages and lots on the shores Boothbay Harbor and Southport, Me. Apply to M. A. Perkins, Boothbay Harbor, Me

CAMDEN Seashore, Lakes and Mountains
Furnished summer homes. One 9 bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 fireplaces, garage. One 6 bedrooms, 2 fireplaces, 2 baths. Shore fronts. Small log cabin at "Tranquil Vale," foot Mt. Battie, near mountain spring water, for 3 persons.
W. W. PERRY, Camden, Maine.

Camden, Me. FOR RENT. Fully and modernly furnished high-class seashore cottages. Best selections now. $500 to $3,000. Photos, plans, and detailed description. J. R. Prescott, Newtonville, Mass.

Casco Bay, Chebeague Island, Me.
Furnished Cottages for sale or rent. Address Mrs. Hamilton, 218 Federal St., Portland, Me.

Maine Coast. Real estate for sale or for lease. Hotel Hamilton, Chebeague Island, Casco Bay, Maine. Accommodations for 130 guests. First-class condition. Great possibilities. Low price. Full particulars. Address Mrs. Hamilton, 218 Federal St., Portland, Me.

For Rent "Sylvester House." 12 rooms. Situated on shores of Penobscot Bay. Beautiful walks, drives, views. Frank D. McVeigh, Deer Isle, Me.

East Boothbay, Me. For sale, 350 acres, finest ocean, river and harbor frontage, in lots to suit. Maps and photos. FRANK W. BLAIR, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

HERON ISLAND, ME. A delightfully situated 2-story, 12-room **Cottage,** partly furnished. Cost $6,000 to duplicate; at $3,500, only $500 cash. Fine air and ocean view, no mosquitos or flies; regular steamboat service. Photos. McClave, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

MAINE

Islesford Little Cranberry Island, near North East and Seal Harbor, Maine. For sale, lot of woodland, about seven acres, on point commanding one of the most beautiful views on the coast, of the Mt. Desert mountains and sea. Apply to H. I. BOWDITCH, 506 Beacon St., Boston.

CAMP WAWANOCK For Sale
Jefferson, Maine
On Damariscotta Lake. Building 24x36, 10 ft. piazza on two sides. 6 acres. Fully equipped for 8 persons; boat, wharf, 2,000 ft. of water frontage, bathing beach. Tents and tenting outfits. Good fishing. $2,500 cash. D. E. ANDREWS, 368 College St., Lewiston, Me.

Small Hotel or Residence
Sale or lease finest resort house coast of Maine, thoroughly overhauled. Bathroom, hardwood floors, fireplace, garage for 12 cars with 8 unfinished rooms above. ONLY HOTEL IN PLACE, good business, 20 miles from Portland, would make nice residence for well off family. WILL SELL CHEAP, apply to T. F. MOREAU, Lewiston, Maine.

PEMAQUID HARBOR, MAINE COAST. Furnished Cottages. $150 to $300 season. Boating, bathing, fishing. Eva E. Whitehouse, Pleasant St., Augusta, Me.

FOR SALE—CASH TERMS
ABOUT 1½ ACRES
OGUNQUIT, MAINE.—New house 1917; on ocean. Three minutes from cable telegraph, hotels, churches, post office and trolley. Twelve rooms, electric lighting, laundry, light cemented cellar with Boynton furnace. Three bathrooms, three fireplaces. Limitless water supply; highest test quality, piped from Kennebunk Water Co. Fine golf links near. Apply by letter. M. M. Stevenson, Lock Box 243, **Ogunquit, Maine.**

Old Orchard Beach, Me. We have several well furnished **cottages for sale** and **to let.** Harmon Realty Co., Old Orchard, Me.

FOR SALE
THE BEECHES, Paris Hill, Me.
Summer resort or sanitarium. Midway between Bethel and Poland; mountain scenery similar to latter. 22 years old. 30 bedrooms, many windowed. Piazzas on four sides. Well furnished, ready to open. Fine country club near in one of the most beautiful villages of Maine. Terms easy. CHARLOTTE HAMMOND.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON
Rangeley Lake, Me.
Estate of 68 acres. ¾ mile lake shore frontage. House of 19 rooms, completely furnished, all modern equipment; stable, garage, icehouse, boat-house, dock, tennis court. Also for sale, 3 fine building lots, all with frontage on lake shore. For particulars apply to Mrs. ARTHUR B. GILMAN, 17 Summer St., Haverhill, Mass.

SALE OR RENT
RANGELEY LAKE, MAINE
Completely furnished housekeeping cottage, 6 master bedrooms, 2 maids', living, dining rooms, 2 baths, also smaller cottage. Bargain if immediate. Particulars M. E. ALLEN, 107 Forest Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.

For Sale An excellent small house and several fine unoccupied house lots on the shore of Rangeley Lake, Me. DANIEL M. BONNEY, Farmington, Me.

Seashore Cottage Rent for season 6 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; fully furnished. S. W. LITTELL, 138 S. Main St., Rockland, Me.

Seal Harbor, Mt. Desert, Me.
To let, attractive summer cottage, furnished, furnace, fireplaces, large piazza. Reasonable rent. Apply to M. W. HENSHAW, 23 Craigie St., Cambridge, Mass.

Seal Harbor, Me. To let, cottage, 5 master's bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, 3 bathrooms, fully furnished, electric light, unfailing water supply, beautifully situated. Artist's studio on grounds. FRANK DAMROSCH, 181 West 75th St., New York City.

Summer Home on Sebago Lake, Me.
Superb location; for rent. Address C. Ward Crampton, M.D., 18 East 78th St., N. Y. City.

TO LET For Summer Months. **6-room cottage.** Hardwood floors, best of water led in sink. Near shore with beautiful view of Penobscot Bay. $150 season. Mrs. Miller Colby, Sunset, Me.

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